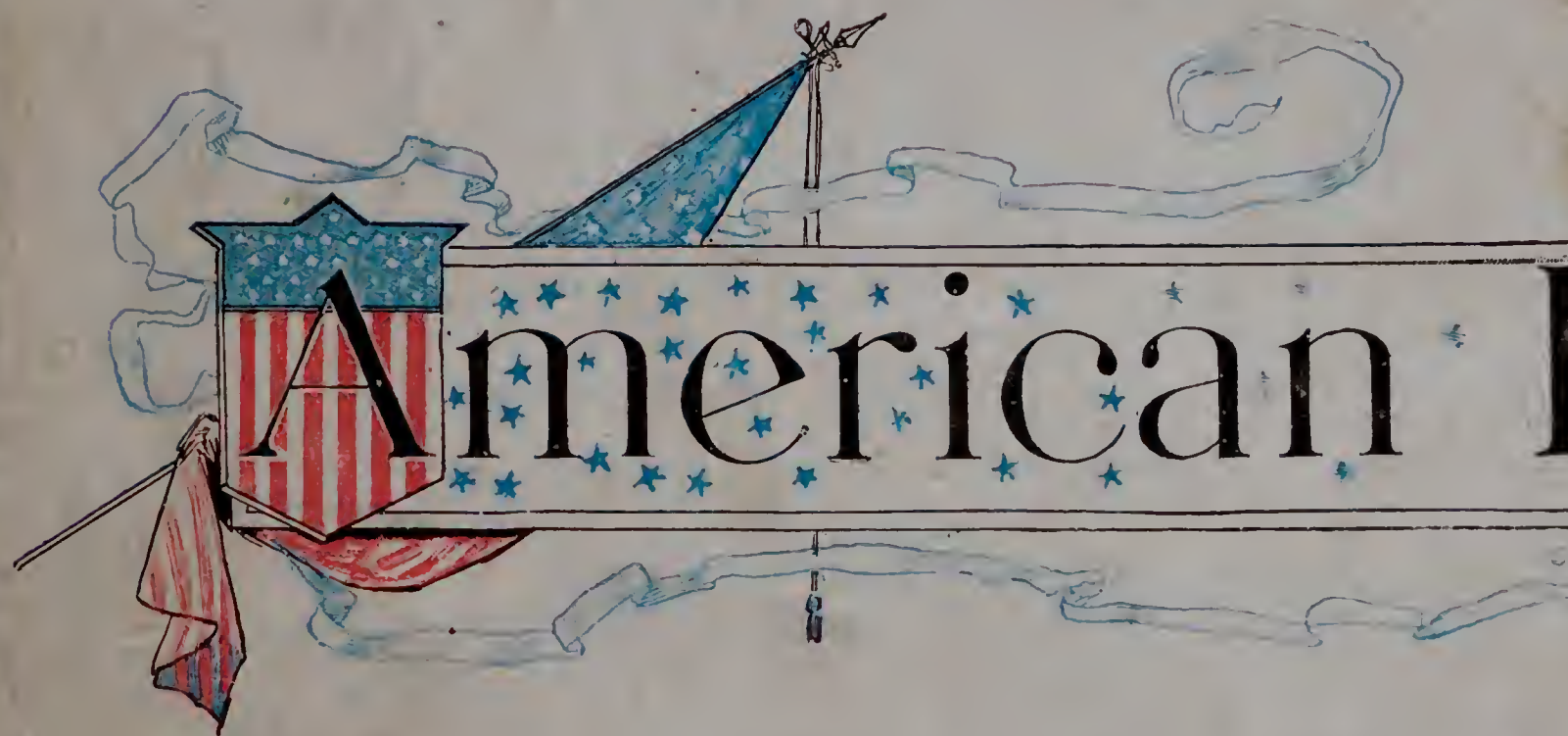


THE



# American Republic

1492

400 YEARS

1892

*DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE  
THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
DISCOVERY OF AMERICA*





WORLD'S • FAIR • COLLECTION













THE  
AMERICAN REPUBLIC

---

*Discovery—Settlement—Wars—Independence—Constitution—  
Dissension—Secession—Peace.*

---

1492——400 YEARS——1892

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OFFICIAL MAPS IN COLORS OF EVERY STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNION, SHOWING  
ALL RAILROADS, POST OFFICES, ETC., ETC.

ALSO HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, WITH  
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND

GRAND PANORAMA MAIN BUILDINGS,

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

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## CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, the great navigator, who added a new hemisphere to our globe, is supposed to have been born at or near Genoa, in the year 1436. Settling in Lisbon in 1470, he there married the daughter of an Italian named Palestrello, who had distinguished himself as a navigator in the Portuguese service, and with her obtained some valuable charts, journals and memoranda. Lisbon, at this time, was the headquarters of all that was speculative and adventurous in the way of geographical discovery; and here, while constructing maps and charts for the livelihood of his family, Columbus first appears to have imbibed that idea of land to the westward, which he was destined, after long disheartening years, to establish as fact—the land, indeed, not being as he had supposed it, a prolongation of the eastern shores of Asia, but a new western continent. With the view, apparently, of better qualifying himself for his great enterprise, Columbus made several voyages to the Azores, the Canaries, and the coast of Guinea—then the limit of European navigation in this direction. Not until about 1482, or 1483, did Columbus find opportunity to lay his scheme before John II. of Portugal. This monarch referred it to a junta of nautical and scientific men, who decided against it. The king, however, meanly taking advantage of a detailed plan obtained from Columbus under false pretences, secretly sent out a vessel to examine the route. Too timid to venture far from the beaten-track, the pilots soon returned to Lisbon, to throw ridicule on the project. Disgusted with the duplicity of his sovereign, Columbus secretly left Lisbon in 1484, taking with him his little motherless boy, Diego. He found his way to Genoa, where the republic, before whom he unfolded his scheme, treated it as the silly product of a visionary brain; and it is said that he also met with like treatment from the Venetians; but it appears doubtful whether he at this time communicated with them. Disappointed, but not despairing, for Columbus was buoyed up with the belief that Heaven had commissioned him to plant the banner of the cross upon those shores which as yet appeared to exist but in his own imagination, Columbus turned his steps toward Spain. Weary and hungry, he stopped one day at the gate of the Franciscan convent La Rabida, in Andalusia, to beg some bread and water for his child. This day was the turning-point in his career. The superior of the convent, Juan Pérez de Marchena, passing at the moment, entered into conversation with the traveler, and was so struck with the grandeur of his views, that he used all his influence to procure him the favorable consideration of the king and queen. It was not, however, until seven more years of disappointment had passed over—during which Columbus had applied to other courts, and without avail that he found himself in command of three small vessels, only one of which was decked, with 120 men, ready to start on his adventurous enterprise. Columbus claimed, as reward, to be nominated high-admiral, and governor-general and viceroy, over all the lands he discovered, with a tenth of the produce of the countries. On the 3d of August, 1492, Columbus set sail from the bar of Saltes, near Palos. Delaying a month at the Canaries to refit, he started thence, on the 6th of September, over unknown

seas. His crew soon began to interpose their timid fears, and when these were unavailing, to express their open disaffection; but equally disregarding of both, Columbus bore steadily westward; himself, however, not without misgiving as to what the variation in the needle (not before discovered) portended. On the 12th of October his perseverance was rewarded with the sight of land, which proved to be one of the Bahama Islands. Here he solemnly planted the cross, giving the island the name of San Salvador. After discovering several other of the West India Islands, including Cuba and Hayti, or San Domingo, at the latter of which, called by him Hispaniola, he settled a small colony, Columbus set sail again for Spain, where he arrived on the 15th of March, 1493, and was received with every demonstration of joy and admiration, as well by the people as the court. In September of the same year he set sail from Cadiz on a second expedition, with seventeen ships and 1,500 men. In this voyage he discovered the Caribbee Islands, Jamaica, etc., but calumnies at home forced him to return in 1496. Having cleared himself with his sovereigns, he, in 1498, set out on a third expedition. This time, steering more to the southward, he discovered Trinidad, and the mouths of the Orinoco, and landed at Paria, on the coast of South America. After these discoveries, Columbus steered for Hispaniola, where he found everything in disorder. The king's ear had been again abused; an officer named Bovadilla had been appointed to supersede Columbus as governor, and by this person Columbus was sent home in chains. This unworthy treatment excited the indignation of the Spanish people to such a degree that Ferdinand was fain to disavow all knowledge of the disgraceful affair. But all Columbus' efforts to obtain redress from the king were fruitless. The spirit of adventure, however, which had borne him up amid so many disappointments, was not to be crushed by injustice. It still burned bright and strong as ever within the great old man, who, on the 9th of May, 1502, with four vessels and 150 men, set out once more to seek a passage uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which he imagined lay somewhere between Honduras and Paria. But the mutinous character of his crew forced him aside to seek for gold, and after many difficulties and disasters, and having a 'd little of importance to his previous discoveries, he returned to Spain in November 1504. Isabella was dead; Ferdinand proved basely ungrateful; and so the noblest navigator the world has seen was permitted to die in poverty at Valladolid, 20th of May, 1506. To make up somewhat for his injustice, Ferdinand gave Columbus a pompous funeral, and erected a magnificent monument to his memory.

Biography furnishes no parallel to the life of Columbus; great men there have been who have met with disappointments and injustice, but there is perhaps no other instance of a great man whom disappointments and injustice did not dishearten and disgust; who had his greatness recognized in his lifetime, and yet was robbed of the emoluments it entitled him to; and who, after death, had the honor he had so hardly won conferred upon another.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD I. 1491 TO 1606. 116 YEARS.

## DISCOVERY.

### Discoveries before 1492.

9th century. Northmen at Iceland.

986. Eric the Red, at Greenland.

Later. Biörn and Lief at Newfoundland.

1000. Vinland.—Supposed to be southeast coast of New England

NOTE.—Historians differ regarding the authenticity of the above events.

### PERIOD I.

1491 \*Report of committee unfavorable to Columbus' scheme.

1492 \*Columbus received a patent from Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain.  
—April 17.

COLUMBUS discovered America, at San Salvador, one of the  
Bahamas.—October 12.

1493 Columbus discovered Jamaica and other islands.—Second voyage

1497 CABOTS discovered the continent at Labrador.—June 24.

1498 COLUMBUS discovered South America at the mouth of the Ori-  
noco.—Third voyage.—August 1.

\*VASCO DA GAMA first doubled the Cape of Good Hope.—India.

1499 AMERIGO VESPUCCI, after whom America was named, visited South  
America.

1500 Cortereal, of Portugal, seeking India, explored coast of Labrador.

1502 Columbus explored coast in Gulf of Mexico.—Fourth voyage.

1506 \*Death of Columbus.—May 20.

1509 \*Accession of Henry VIII to the throne of England.—April 21.

1511 Havana, Cuba, settled by Velasquez.

1512 PONCE DE LEON discovered and named Florida.—March 27.  
(Ponce de Leon in search of Fountain of Immortal Youth.)

1513 BALBOA discovered the Pacific Ocean.—Called it the South Sea.

1517 Cordova discovered Mexico.

1519 \*Expedition of Cortez against Mexico.

1520 MAGELLAN, a Portuguese, in the service of Spain, explored the  
Straits of Magellan.—Named the Pacific Ocean.

De Ayllon's expedition to Carolina.—Called it Chicora.

1521 CORTEZ conquered Montezuma in Mexico.—New Spain.

1522 \*First circumnavigation of the globe by Magellan's ship.

1524 VERRAZZANO explored the coast from Carolina to Newfound-  
land.—New France.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

TUDORS:—1485.—Henry VII, 24 years.

1500

1509.—Henry VIII, 38 years.

1525

1528 Expedition of Narvaez to Florida.—4 survivors reached Mexico.

1531 PIZARRO in Peru put to death the Inca.—Lima founded.

1534 Cartier, under Roberval, explored Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

1539 DE SOTO'S expedition to Florida.—10 vessels, 600 men.

1541 De Soto discovered the Mississippi River.—Died in 1542.

Coronado explored the country about the Upper Rio Grande.

1542 Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, explored coast of  
California.

1547 \*Accession of Edward VI to the throne of England.—January 28.

1553 \*Accession of Mary I to throne of England.—July 6.

1558 \*Accession of Elizabeth to the throne of England.—November 17.

1562 HUGUENOTS.—Coligny sent Ribault to South Carolina.—Port  
Royal entrance.

1564 Huguenots.—Landonniere settled on St. John's River, Florida.

1565 Menendez destroyed Huguenots on St. John's River, Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida, founded by Menendez.—Oldest Eu-  
ropean town in the United States.—August 29.

1568 \*Spanish prisoners hung by De Gourgues on the site of the Menen-  
dez massacre.

1576 Frobisher, seeking route to India, cruised about Newfoundland.

1579 Sir Francis Drake explored the Pacific Coast.—New Albion.

(Sir Francis Drake the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.)

1582 \*Calendar of Pope Gregory XIII.—October 5 made October 15.

SANTE FE, N. M., founded by Espejo.—Second oldest European  
town in the United States.

1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert attempted the settlement of Newfoundland.

1584 SIR WALTER RALEIGH sent Amidas and Barlow to explore  
the coast of Carolina.  
(Virginia named in honor of Elizabeth, the virgin queen.)

1585 Raleigh's second expedition.—Grenville attempted to settle Roa-  
noke Island.

1587 Raleigh's third expedition.—John White attempted to settle Roa-  
noke Island.  
(Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America.)

1602 GOSNOLD explored the Southeast coast of New England.—Named  
Cape Cod.

1603 \*Accession of James I to the throne of Great Britain.—March 24.  
Champlain explored the coast of Newfoundland.

1605 PORT ROYAL, N. S. (now Annapolis), settled under DeMonts.—  
Acadia.  
(Port Royal, the first permanent French settlement in America.)

1606 JAMES I chartered the London Company.—South Virginia, 34°  
to 38° lat., and from ocean to ocean.—Also Plymouth Company.  
—North Virginia, 41° to 45° lat.—April 10.  
(Both companies had jurisdiction from 38° to 41° lat.)

Edward VI, 6 years.—1547.

1550

1553.—Mary I, 6 years.  
1558.—Elizabeth, 45 years.

1575

1600

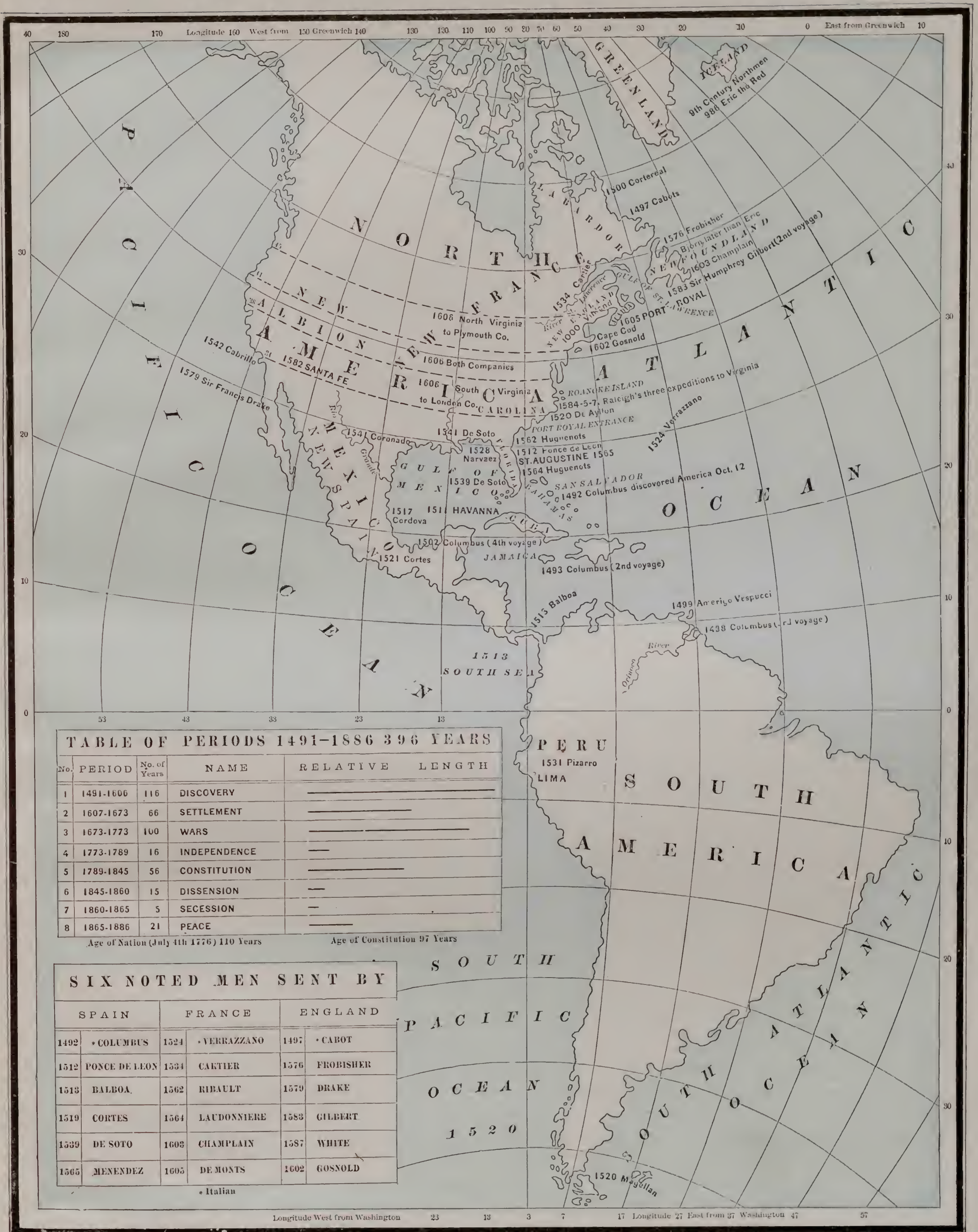
1603.—James I, 22 years.

STUARTS:

\*Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD II. 1607 TO 1673. 66 YEARS.

## SETTLEMENT.

- 1607 JAMESTOWN, Va., settled by the London Company.—May 13.  
Settlement by the Plymouth Company, at the mouth of the Kennebec, unsuccessful.
- 1608 Quebec settled by the French, under Champlain.—July 3.
- 1609 CHAMPLAIN discovered Lake Champlain.—July.  
HENRY HUDSON, in the service of the Dutch, discovered the Hudson River.—September 6.
- 1610 "Starving Time" in Virginia.—Absence of Captain John Smith.
- 1613 Pocahontas married Rolfe at Yorktown, Va.—April.
- 1614 CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH explored coast of and named New England.  
NEW NETHERLANDS granted to the Amsterdam Company.—40° to 45° lat. and sea to sea.—October 11.  
NEW AMSTERDAM (now New York City) settled by the Dutch.
- 1615 Fort Orange (now Albany, N. Y.,) settled.
- 1616 The culture of tobacco began in Virginia.
- 1619 FIRST REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY in America met at Jamestown, Va.—July 30.  
NEGRO SLAVERY introduced at Jamestown by the Dutch.—August.
- 1620 GREAT PATENT granted to Plymouth Company.—40° to 48° lat. and ocean to ocean.—November 3.  
PLYMOUTH, Mass., settled by the Puritans.—December 11.  
(Compact signed on the Mayflower before landing.—November 11.)
- 1621 Treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags.—Fifty years' peace.—March 22.
- 1622 Gorges and Mason's grant between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers.  
OPECHANCAHOUGH'S WAR.—First Indian massacre in Virginia.—347 whites killed.—March 22.
- 1623 PORTSMOUTH and Dover, N. H., settled by Gorges and Mason.
- 1625 \*Accession of Charles I to the throne of Great Britain.—March 27.
- 1628 ENDICOTT'S GRANT from the Plymouth Company, from three miles south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Merrimac River, and from ocean to ocean.—March 19.  
Salem, Mass., settled by the Massachusetts Bay Company.—Gov. John Endicott.—September 6.
- 1629 Order of Patroons founded by the Dutch in New Netherlands.
- 1630 Warwick's Grant, "westward from Narragansett River, 120 miles along the coast, west to the Pacific Ocean."  
BOSTON founded by Winthrop.
- 1631 \*Warwick's Grant transferred to Lords Say, Brooke and others.—March 19.  
\*Mason named his grant New Hampshire.  
\*Gorges named his grant Maine.
- 1632 MARYLAND granted to Lord Baltimore.
- 1633 WINDSOR, Conn., settled by William Holmes, from Plymouth, Mass.
- 1634 MARYLAND settled at St. Mary's by Calvert.—March 27.
- 1636 PROVIDENCE, R. I., founded by Roger Williams.
- 1637 PEQUOT WAR in Connecticut.—First Indian war in New England.

James I.—Continued.

1625.—Charles I, 24 years.

- 1638 DELAWARE settled near Wilmington by Swedes and Finns.—New Sweden.  
New Haven, Conn., settled by Eaton and Davenport.—April 18.  
HARVARD COLLEGE founded by bequest of John Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass.—September 14.
- 1639 \*First printing press in America, at Cambridge, Mass.—January.
- 1641 \*New Hampshire settlements united to Massachusetts.
- 1643 UNITED COLONIES of New England formed.—May 19.
- 1644 SECOND INDIAN MASSACRE in Virginia.—300 whites killed.—April 18.
- 1645 CLAIBORNE'S REBELLION in Maryland.—Gov. Calvert fled to Virginia.
- 1649 \*Charles I, King of Great Britain, beheaded.—January 30.
- 1650 FIRST SETTLEMENT in NORTH CAROLINA, on the Chowan River, near Edenton.
- 1653 \*Oliver Cromwell appointed Lord Protector of Great Britain.—December 16.
- 1655 RELIGIOUS WAR in Maryland between Protestants and Catholics.  
New Sweden conquered by the Dutch.
- 1656 Quakers came to Massachusetts.—Cruel treatment by Puritans.
- 1660 \*Monarchy restored in Great Britain.—Charles II as King.—May 29.  
\*Navigation acts passed restricting colonial trade.
- 1663 CLARENDON GRANT to Lord Clarendon and others.—March 24.  
(This grant extended from 30° to 36° lat. and ocean to ocean.)  
Charter of Rhode Island, giving religious liberties, granted.—July 8.
- 1664 NEW NETHERLANDS granted to the Duke of York and Albany.—March 12.  
NEW JERSEY granted to Berkeley and Carteret.—June 24.  
Stuyvesant surrendered New Amsterdam (New York City).  
Fort Orange, N. Y., named Albany.—September 24.  
ELIZABETH, N. J., settled by emigrants from Long Island.
- 1665 Connecticut and New Haven united under the name of Connecticut.—May.  
Second charter of Carolina.—Boundary extended to 29° lat.—June 30.  
Clarendon Colony, near Wilmington, N. C., permanently settled.
- 1670 DETROIT, Mich., settled by the French.  
Carteret Colony settled on Ashley River near Charleston, S. C.
- 1671 Marquette established the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michilimackinac.
- 1673 Virginia granted to Culpepper and Arlington.

### THE EIGHT INDIAN FAMILIES.

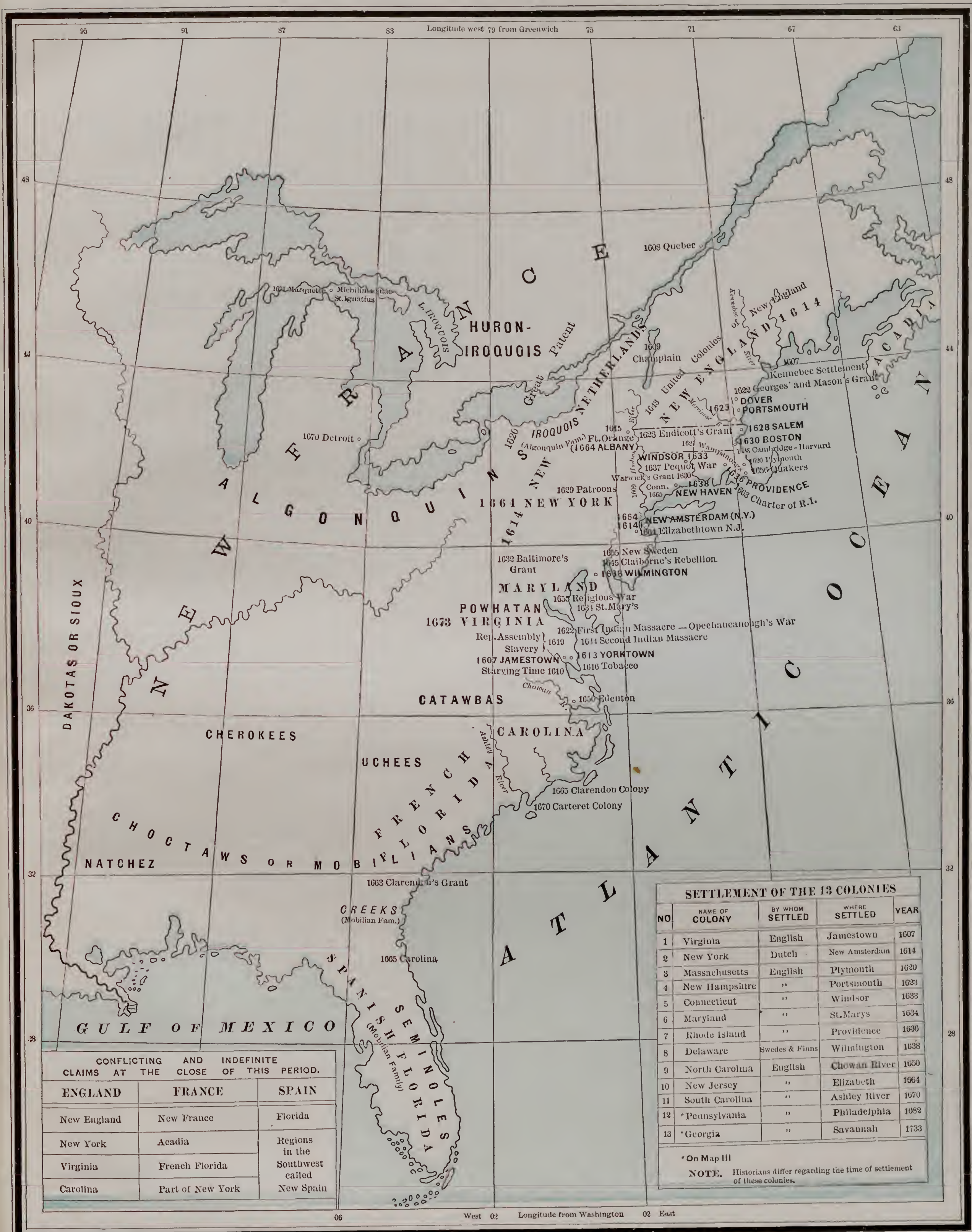
Algonquins, Iroquois, Dakotas or Sioux, Catawbias, Cherokees, Uchees, Choctaws or Mobilians, and Natchez.

1649  
—Cromwells, 11 years.  
1650  
COMMONWEALTH:  
STUARTS RESTORED:  
—Charles II, 25 years.

\*Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD III. 1673 TO 1773. 100 YEARS.

## WARS.

- 1673 Marquette and Joliet explore the Mississippi River to the Arkansas.
- 1674 MARQUETTE FOUNDED MISSIONARY STATION at Chicago, Ill.
- 1675 Marquette founded a mission at Kaskaskia, Ill.  
King Philip's War in New England began.
- 1676 BACON'S REBELLION against Berkeley, in Virginia.—100 years before independence.  
QUINQUEPARTITE DEED formed East and West Jersey.—West to the Quakers and east to Carteret.—Dividing line from Little Egg Harbor to lat. 41° 40' on the northernmost branch of the Delaware River.
- 1680 Charleston, S. C., founded by the removal of the Carteret Colony.
- 1681 PENNSYLVANIA granted to William Penn, by Charles II.—March 4.
- 1682 LA SALLE explored the Mississippi to its mouth.—Named Louisiana.  
DELAWARE ("the three lower counties") granted to William Penn.—August 24.  
PHILADELPHIA founded by William Penn.
- 1684 \*Massachusetts' charter declared null and void by English court.—June 18.
- 1685 \*Accession of James II to the throne of Great Britain.—February 6.
- 1686 Arrival of Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of all New England.—December 20.
- 1687 CHARTER OF CONNECTICUT concealed in the Charter Oak at Hartford.—October 31.
- 1689 \*Accession of William III and Mary II to the throne of Great Britain.—February 13.  
\*KING WILLIAM'S WAR between Great Britain and France.—Lasted 8 years.
- 1690 Burning of Schenectady, N. Y., by French and Indians.—Feb. 9.  
PORT ROYAL taken by the British under Phipps.—May.
- 1691 \*Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine and Nova Scotia united.—Gov. Phipps.—October 7.
- 1692 Phipps' witchcraft court at Salem, Mass.  
(Twenty persons convicted of witchcraft and put to death.)
- 1694 \*Death of Mary II, Queen of Great Britain.—December 28.
- 1697 \*Treaty of Ryswick closed King William's War.—No change in territory.—October 30.
- 1699 Captain William Kidd, the pirate, at Gardener's Bay, Long Island.
- 1702 \*Accession of Anne to the throne of Great Britain.—March 8.  
\*QUEEN ANNE'S WAR began.—Great Britain against France and Spain.—Lasted 11 years.
- 1704 First permanent newspaper in America, the "Boston News Letter."—April 24.
- 1710 Port Royal, N. S., captured by the British and named Annapolis.—October 2.
- 1711 Indian war with the Corees in North Carolina.
- 1713 Tuscaroras join the Iroquois in New York, making the Six Nations.  
\*TREATY OF UTRECHT closed Queen Anne's War.—April 11.  
(This treaty gave Great Britain the Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland and Acadia.)
- 1714 \*Accession of George I to the throne of Great Britain.—August 1.
- 1715 Yammassee War in Carolina.
- 1718 NEW ORLEANS founded by the French under Bienville.
- 1727 \*Accession of George II to the throne of Great Britain.—June 11.
- 1729 CAROLINA divided.—Clarendon, or middle colony, moved to Charleston.  
(Albemarle Colony became North Carolina.  
Carteret Colony became South Carolina.)
- 1732 WASHINGTON born in Westmoreland County, Va.—February 22.  
GEORGIA granted to Oglethorpe.—Included part of Carolina.—June 9.
- 1733 SAVANNAH, Ga., founded by Oglethorpe.—February 12.
- 1739 \*SPANISH WAR between Great Britain and Spain declared.—October 23.  
(This with King George's war lasted 9 years.)
- 1740 Invasion of Florida by Oglethorpe.
- 1742 Invasion of Georgia by the Spanish.
- 1744 \*SPANISH WAR merged into KING GEORGE'S WAR.—France allied with Spain.

1673

Charles II.—Continued.

1683.—James II.—3 years.  
1688.—Revolution.  
1689.—William and Mary.—8 years.

1695.—

1700

William.—7 years.  
1702.—Anne.—12 years.

BRUNSWICKS:  
1714.—George I.—13 years.  
1717.—George II.—33 years.

- 1745 LOUISBURG, the Gibraltar of America, captured by Pepperell.—June 17.
- 1748 \*TREATY OF AIX LA CHAPELLE closed King George's War.—October 18.  
(Both parties to restore their respective conquests.)
- 1749 Ohio Company, of London, received a grant of 6,000,000 acres on Ohio River.
- 1751 \*NEW STYLE Gregorian Calendar adopted by Great Britain.—11 days out, September 3 to 14.
- 1753 WASHINGTON sent to Ft. La Bœuf by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia.
- 1754 Washington returned to Williamsburg.—January 6.  
\*FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.—Most important of the colonial wars.  
WASHINGTON defeated Jumonville at Mountain Meadows.—May 28.  
ALBANY CONVENTION adopted plan of union prepared by Franklin.—June 19.  
(Plan rejected by the crown and people.)  
Washington defeated at Ft. Necessity by De Villiers.—June 3.
- 1755 ALEXANDRIA CONVENTION, Va.—Colonial governors met Braddock.—April 14.  
Ft. Beau Sejour, N. S., surrendered to the British.—June 16.  
Ft. Gaspereau surrendered to the British.—June 17.  
BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT on the Monongahela River, Pa.—Braddock mortally wounded.—July 9.  
Battle of Lake George.—Lyman under Johnson defeated Dieskau.—September 8.  
Johnson established Ft. William Henry.—Received a baronetcy and £5,000.
- 1756 \*WAR DECLARED by Great Britain after two years' fighting.—May 18.  
MONTCALM captured Oswego, 1,400 men, stores and money.—Aug. 14.
- 1757 Ft. William Henry surrendered to Montcalm.—August 9.  
(Massacre by Indians after Monroe capitulated.)
- 1758 Lord Howe killed in a fight near Ticonderoga.—July 6.  
Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga.—July 8.  
LOUISBURG, N. S., taken by Amherst and Boscawen.—July 26.  
Ft. Frontenac (now Kingston, Ca.), surrendered to Bradstreet.—August 27.  
Grant defeated by Ambrey at Ft. Duquesne.—September 21.  
Ft. DUQUESNE, Pa., captured by Forbes.—Named Ft. Pitt.—Nov. 25.
- 1759 Ft. NIAGARA surrendered to Johnson.—Death of Prideaux.—July 25.  
Battle of Montmorency, near Quebec.—Montcalm repulsed Wolfe.—July 31.  
Crown Point, N. Y., taken by Amherst.—August 4.  
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, QUEBEC.—Wolfe and Montcalm mortally wounded.—September 13.  
Quebec surrendered to the British.—September 18.
- 1760 Cherokee War in Georgia.  
Battle of Sillery, Ca.—Dr. Levi attempts to recover Quebec.—Apr. 28.  
\*Accession of George III to the throne of Great Britain.—Oct. 25.
- 1762 LOUISIANA ceded to Spain by France.  
\*Pontiac's conspiracy to unite the Indian nations.
- 1763 \*TREATY OF PARIS closed the French and Indian War.—Feb. 10.  
(Practically all territory east of the Mississippi River ceded by France to Great Britain.—Two Islands near Newfoundland and island and town of New Orleans retained by France.)  
Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain, treaty of Paris.—Feb. 10.  
East and West Florida established by George III.—October 7.  
Pontiac's War broke out.—Ottawas.  
Siege of Detroit by the Indians unsuccessful.—May.
- 1764 St. Louis, Mo., settled by the French.  
West Florida extended to the mouth of the Yazoo.—June 6.  
\*ENGLISH DEBT greatly increased by French and Indian War.
- 1765 \*Stamp Act passed by Parliament.—March 22.
- 1766 \*Stamp Act repealed.—March 19.
- 1767 \*Bill imposing a tax on glass, paper, etc., passed.—June 29.
- 1770 The Boston Massacre.—March 5.  
\*All duties except on tea repealed by Parliament.—April 12.

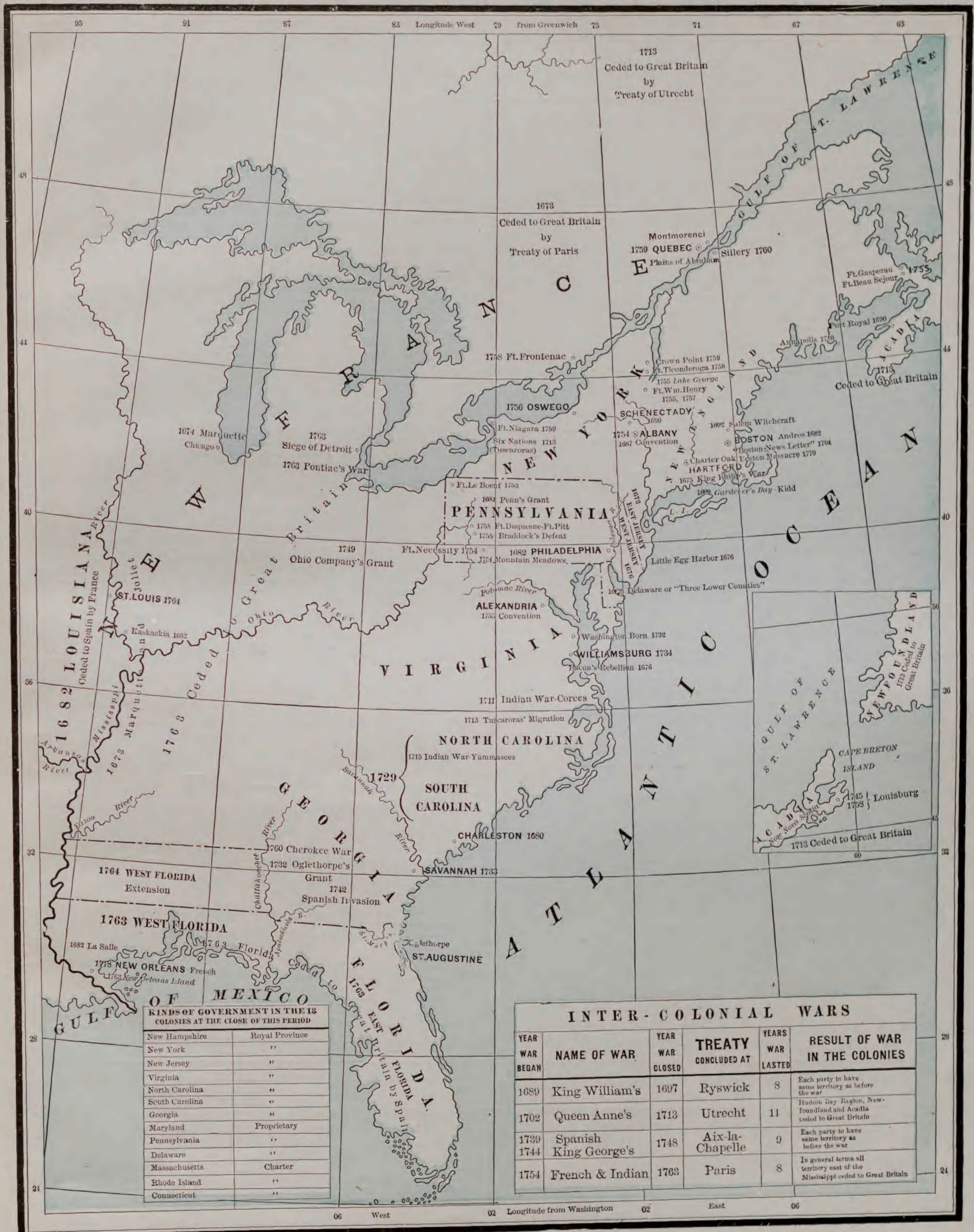
1750

1760.—George III.—60 years.

\*Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



KINDS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE 13 COLONIES AT THE CLOSE OF THIS PERIOD	
New Hampshire	Royal Province
New York	"
New Jersey	"
Virginia	"
North Carolina	"
South Carolina	"
Georgia	"
Maryland	Proprietary
Pennsylvania	"
Delaware	"
Massachusetts	Charter
Rhode Island	"
Connecticut	"

INTER-COLONIAL WARS					
YEAR WAR BEGAN	NAME OF WAR	YEAR WAR CLOSED	TREATY CONCLUDED AT	YEARS WAR LASTED	RESULT OF WAR IN THE COLONIES
1689	King William's	1697	Ryswick	8	Each party to have same territory as before the war
1702	Queen Anne's	1713	Utrecht	11	Hudson Bay Region, Newfoundland and Acadia ceded to Great Britain
1739	Spanish King George's	1748	Aix-la-Chapelle	9	Each party to have same territory as before the war
1754	French & Indian	1763	Paris	8	In general terms all territory east of the Mississippi ceded to Great Britain



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD IV. 1773 TO 1789. 16 YEARS.

## INDEPENDENCE.

George III.  
1775  
Continued.

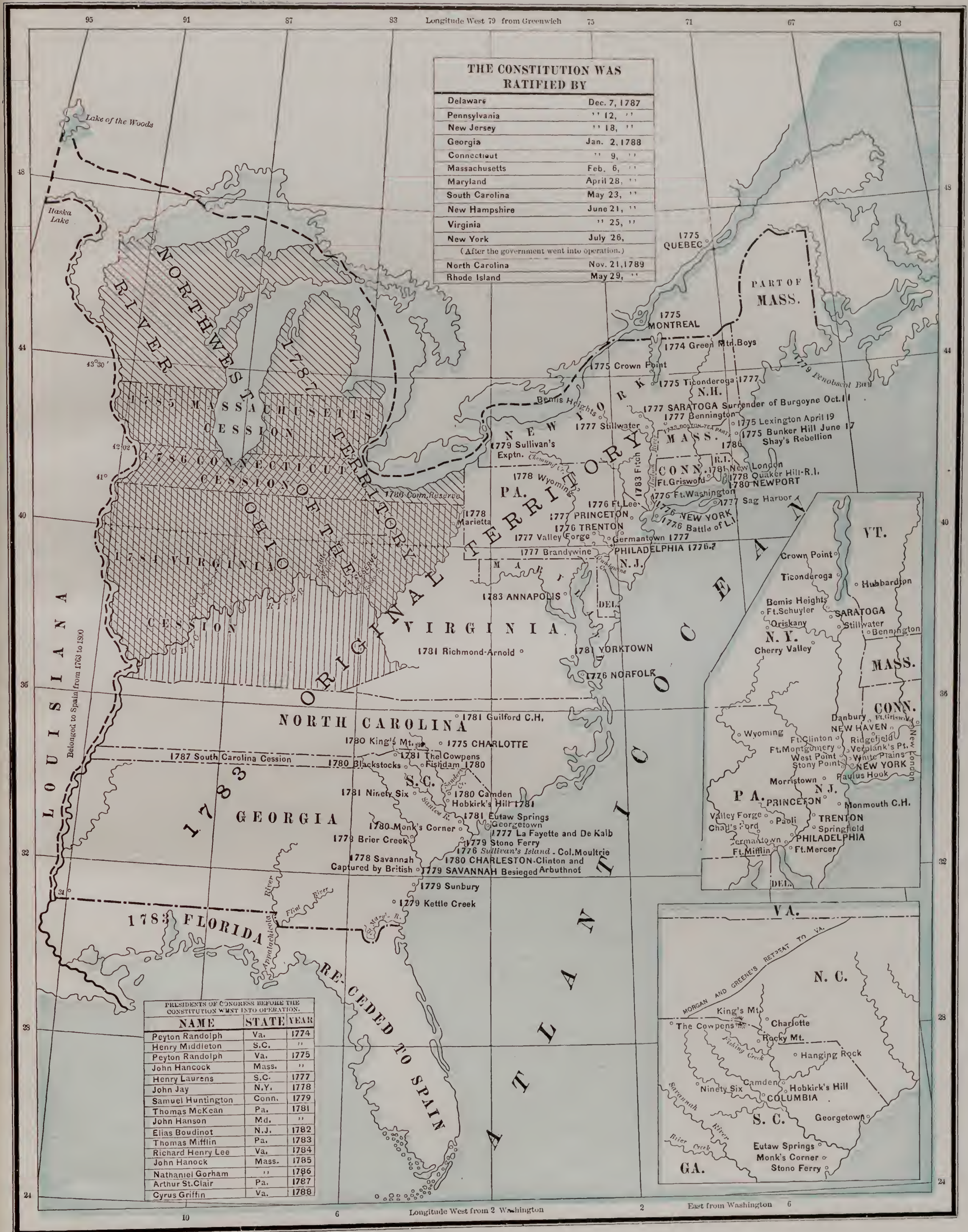
- 1773 "Boston Tea Party."—Three cargoes of tea destroyed.—December 16.  
1774 \*Boston Port Bill enacted.—March 25.  
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS' REBELLION, led by Ethan Allen.  
\*First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.—September 5.  
\*Declaration of rights passed by Congress.—October 14.
- 1775 BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, Mass.—First blood of the Revolutionary War.—April 19.  
Allen and Arnold captured Ticonderoga, N. Y.—May 10.  
\*Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.—May 10.  
Americans capture Crown Point, N. Y.—May 12.  
A declaration of independence at Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, N. C.—May 20.  
\*Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne arrived at Boston.—May 25.  
\*Washington elected Commander-in-Chief.—June 15.
- BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—Death of Gen. Joseph Warren.—June 17.  
Montreal surrendered to Montgomery.—November 12.  
BATTLE OF QUEBEC.—Death of Montgomery.—December 31.
- 1776 Norfolk destroyed by Lord Dunmore.—January 1.  
\*Boston evacuated by British troops.—March 18.  
\*Resolution for independence offered by Richard Henry Lee.—June 7.  
Clinton attacked Col. Moultrie at Sullivan's Island, S. C.—June 28.
- DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE at Philadelphia.—July 4.—(Thomas Jefferson supposed to be the author.)  
BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Putnam against Howe.—August 27.  
\*New York City abandoned by the Americans.—September 15.  
BATTLE OF WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Howe defeated Washington.—October 28.  
Fort Washington captured by Gen. Howe.—November 13.  
Fort Mifflin captured by Cornwallis.—November 20.  
\*WASHINGTON'S RETREAT through New Jersey.—December.  
\*General Lee captured in New York by British scouts.—December 13.
- BATTLE OF TRENTON, N. J.—Washington captured 1,000 Hessians.—December 26.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton, N. J.—Cornwallis lost 1,000 men.—January 3.  
Tryon's first expedition against Connecticut.—Danbury burned.—April.  
Battle of Ridgefield, Conn.—Arnold's bravery.—Wooster's death.—April 27.  
Meigs' expedition against the British at Sag Harbor, Long Island.—May 23.  
\*National flag with 13 stars and stripes, adopted by Congress.—June 4.  
LAFAYETTE, DEKALB and party arrive at Georgetown, S. C.—June 15.  
Ticonderoga abandoned by the Americans.—July 6.  
Battle of Hubbardton, Vt.—Americans defeated.—July 7.  
Fort Schuyler besieged by St. Leger.—August.  
BATTLE OF ORISKANY, N. Y.—Death of Gen. Herkimer.—August 6.  
BATTLE OF BENNINGTON, Vt.—Americans successful.—August 16.  
Battle of Brandywine or Chad's Ford, Pa.—Washington and Howe.—September 11.  
FIRST BATTLE OF STILLWATER, or Bemis' Heights.—September 19.  
Battle of Paoli, Pa.—Midnight defeat of Wayne.—September 21.  
Philadelphia entered by the British under Howe.—September 26.  
BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN, Pa.—Washington lost 1,000 men.—October 4.  
Fts. Clinton and Montgomery, posts in the Highlands, N. Y., captured.—October 6.  
SECOND BATTLE OF STILLWATER, or Saratoga.—American victory.—Oct. 7.  
SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE to Gates, near Saratoga, N. Y.—October 17.  
(This surrender the pivotal event of the war.)  
Hessians repulsed at Ft. Mercer, N. J.—October 22.  
\*Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.—November 15.  
Ft. Mifflin abandoned by Americans.—November 16.
- VALLEY FORGE, Pa.—American army encamped.—December 19.
- 1778 \*INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES acknowledged by France.—Jan. 16.  
\*Treaty of Alliance with France signed at Paris.—February 6.  
Ohio settled at Marietta by a Colony under Rufus Putnam.—April 7.  
\*British Peace Commission arrived at Philadelphia.—May 31.  
\*Philadelphia evacuated by Clinton, successor of Howe.—June 18.  
Battle of Monmouth Court-house, N. J.—Clinton retreated to New York.—June 28.  
WYOMING MASSACRE, Pa., by Tories and Indians.—July 3.  
\*Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.—July 9.  
Battle of Rhode Island, near Quaker Hill.—August 29.  
CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE, N. Y., by Butler and Brandt.—November 11.  
BATTLE OF SAVANNAH.—City captured by the British.—December 29.
- 1779 Sanbury captured by the British, last American post in Georgia.—January 6.  
Battle of Kettle Creek, Ga.—Defeat and death of Col. Boyd (British).—February 14.  
Battle of Brier Creek, Ga.—Prevost defeated Ashe.—March 3.  
Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, N. Y., captured by the British.—June 1.

- \*Spain declared war against Great Britain.—June 16.  
Stone Ferry, S. C., Americans repulsed.—June 20.  
Tryon's expedition against Connecticut.—New Haven plundered.—July.  
STONY POINT, N. Y., captured by Wayne.—July 16.  
Battle of Penobscot, Me.—Americans defeated by British fleet.—July 25.  
British surprised at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), N. J., by Lee.—August 19.  
SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION against the Indians in New York.—August.  
Battle of Chemung Creek, near Elmira, N. Y.—August 29.  
Savannah besieged by French and Indians.—September-October.  
\*JOHN PAUL JONES captured two frigates off the northeastern coast of England.—September 23.  
D'ESTANG AND LINCOLN repulsed at Savannah, Ga.—October 9.
- 1780 Clinton and Arbutnot besieged Charleston, S. C.—March 19.  
Battle of Monk's Corner, S. C.—Tarleton defeated Americans.—April 14.  
SURRENDER OF CHARLESTON, S. C., to the British by Lincoln.—May 12.  
Tarleton massacred 400 Americans at the Waxhaws, S. C.—May 29.  
Battle of Springfield, N. J.—Knyphausen and Greene.—June 23.
- ADMIRAL DE TERNAY AND ROCHAMBEAU arrived at Newport, R. I., with 6,000 men.—July 10.  
Battle of Rocky Mount, S. C.—American repulse.—July 30.  
Battle of Hanging Rock, S. C.—Sumter defeated by the British.—August 6.  
BATTLE OF CAMDEN, or Sanders Creek.—Gates lost 1,000 men.—August 16.  
Battle of Fishing Creek, S. C.—Sumter defeated by Tarleton.—August 18.
- ARNOLD attempted to betray West Point, N. Y., to Sir Henry Clinton.—September 22.  
\*Andre executed as a spy at Tappan, N. Y.—October 2.  
Battle of King's Mountain, N. C.—Ferguson defeated and killed.—October 7.  
Battle of Fishdam Ford, S. C.—Sumter defeated Wemys.—November 12.  
Battle of Blackstocks, S. C.—Sumter defeated Tarleton.—November 20.
- 1781 Revolt of American troops at Morristown, N. J.—January 1.  
BATTLE OF THE COWPENS.—Tarleton defeated by Morgan.—January 17.  
Arnold's depredations at Richmond and other points in Virginia.—January.  
RETREAT OF MORGAN AND GREENE through North Carolina to Virginia, pursued by Cornwallis.—February 3-14.  
\*Ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the States announced.—March 1.
- \*NEW YORK CESSION to the General Government of territory between Lake Erie and the Cumberland Mountains.—March 1.  
(New York the first to cede territory to the United States. She claimed a vast domain covering the Northwest. Not shown on the map.)  
Battle of Guilford Court-house, N. C.—Greene repulsed by Cornwallis.—March 15.  
BATTLE OF HOBKIRK'S HILL, or second Camden, S. C.—Greene defeated by Rawdon.—April 25.  
Battle of Ft. Ninety-six.—Greene repulsed.—June 18.  
\*Isaac Hayne executed as a traitor by the British at Charleston, S. C.—August 4.  
\*ARNOLD's expedition to Connecticut.—Attempt to divert the attention of Washington.  
Battle of Ft. Griswold.—New London, Conn., burned by Arnold.—September 6.  
BATTLE OF EUTAW SPRINGS, S. C.—Greene closed the campaign in the Carolinas.—September 8.  
Siege of Yorktown by Washington and Count de Grasse.—October.  
SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, Va., with 7,000 men.—Oct. 19.
- 1782 \*Preliminary Articles of Peace signed at Paris.—November 30.
- 1783 Florida re-ceded to Spain by Great Britain.—January 20.  
\*Cessation of hostilities proclaimed in the American army.—April 11.
- DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE signed at Paris (original territory).—September 3.  
WASHINGTON resigned his commission at Annapolis, Md.—December 23.  
FITCH unsuccessfully applied steam to navigation on the Hudson. (Fitch predicted the present use of steam.)
- 1784 VIRGINIA CESSION of territory to the General Government.—March 1.  
Virginia Reserve, between the Little Miami and Scioto Rivers.
- 1785 MASSACHUSETTS CESSION of territory to the General Government (between parallels 42° 2' 2" and 43° 30').—April 19.
- 1786 CONNECTICUT CESSION to the General Government (between parallels 41° and 42° 2').—September 14.  
(Western or Connecticut Reserve, from Pennsylvania to a line 120 miles west.)  
SHAY'S REBELLION in Massachusetts.—War-debt troubles.—Paper money demanded.
- 1787 TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE RIVER OHIO formed by Congress.—July 23.  
(The first territorial division formed by the United States.)  
SOUTH CAROLINA CESSION.—A strip "12 or 14 miles wide" west to the Mississippi River.—August 19.  
\*CONSTITUTION agreed upon by convention at Philadelphia.—September 17.
- 1788 \*CONSTITUTION ratified by the requisite number of States.

\* Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD V. 1789 TO 1845. 56 YEARS.

## CONSTITUTION.

- 1789 FIRST CONGRESS under the Constitution met at New York.—March 4.  
\*WASHINGTON inaugurated President.—April 30.
- 1790 NORTH CAROLINA CESSION of territory to the General Government.—February 25.  
Territory south of the River Ohio formed.—May 26.  
District of Columbia located and bounded.—July 16.  
Hamer defeated by Little Turtle at Mamce Ford, now Ft. Wayne, Ind.—October 22.  
\*FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS to the Constitution proclaimed in force.—December 15.
- 1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.—Generally laid down as part of New York.—March 4.  
United States Bank established at Philadelphia.—February 25.  
St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio.—November 4.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.—June 1.
- 1793 \*WASHINGTON began second presidential term.—March 4.
- 1794 Wayne's campaign against the Indians in Ohio.  
Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.—Opposition to duties on liquors.  
\*JAY'S TREATY with Great Britain at London.—November 19.
- 1795 \*WAYNE'S TREATY with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio.—August 3.  
\*Treaty of Peace with Algiers.—November 28.
- 1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.—June 1.
- 1797 \*JOHN ADAMS inaugurated President.—March 4.
- 1798 \*ELEVENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—January 8.  
Mississippi Territory formed.—April 7.  
\*Washington accepted an appointment as general-in-chief.—July 13.
- 1799 WASHINGTON died at Mt. Vernon, Va., aged 67 years.—December 14.
- 1800 Indiana Territory formed.—July 4.  
Louisiana ceded to France by Spain by secret treaty.—October 1.  
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT removed to Washington, D. C.—Congress met November 17.
- 1801 \*THOMAS JEFFERSON inaugurated President.—March 4.  
\*Tripoli declared war against the United States.—June 10.  
MILITARY ACADEMY established at West Point, N. Y.—March 10.
- 1802 GEORGIA CESSION of territory to the General Government.—April 24.  
Ohio admitted into the Union.—November 22.
- 1803 LOUISIANA ceded to the United States (see also Map VI.) by France for 80,000,000 francs.—April 30.  
(By this cession the United States claimed to the present western boundary of Florida.)
- 1804 \*The Philadelphia destroyed by Decatur at Tripoli.—February 16.  
Duel between Hamilton and Burr at Hoboken, N. J.—July 11.  
\*TWELFTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—September 25.  
Orleans Territory formed. (See also Map VI.)—October 1.  
District of Louisiana formed. (Same as Louisiana cession less Orleans Territory. See Map VI.)—October 1.
- 1805 Louisiana Territory formed. (Same as District of Louisiana. See Map VI.)—March 3.  
\*Jefferson began second presidential term.—March 4.  
\*Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli.—June 4.  
Michigan Territory formed.—June 30.
- 1806 \*BONAPARTE'S BERLIN DECREE.—November 21.
- 1807 \*BRITISH "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" requiring goods to land in Great Britain.—January 7.  
Aaron Burr tried for treason at Richmond, Va.—Acquitted September 1.  
FULTON successfully applied steam to navigation on the Hudson.—September 14.  
The Chesapeake attacked by the Leopard off the coast of Virginia.—June 22.  
\*BRITISH "ORDERS IN COUNCIL" prohibited trade with France and allies.—November 17.  
\*BONAPARTE'S MILAN DECREE prohibited trade with English colonies.—December 17.
- 1808 \*BONAPARTE'S BAYONNE DECREE ordered seizure of United States vessels.—April 17.
- 1809 \*Non-Intercourse Act prohibiting trade with Great Britain and France passed.—February 27.  
Illinois Territory formed.—March 1.  
\*JAMES MADISON inaugurated President.—March 4.
- 1810 \*BONAPARTE'S RAMBOULLIET DECREE.—132 American vessels seized and sold.—March 23.
- 1811 \*George, Prince of Wales, appointed regent of Great Britain.—February 3.  
BATTLE between the President and Little Belt off Virginia.—May 16.  
BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE, Ind.—Harrison defeated the Indians.—November 7.  
Louisiana admitted into the Union. (See also Map VI.)—April 30.
- 1812 \*WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN proclaimed by the United States.—June 19.  
HULL'S EXPEDITION against Ft. Malden, Ca.—July.  
Ft. Mackinaw captured by British and Indians.—July 17.  
First battle of Brownstown, Mich.—British defeated Van Horn.—August 5.  
Second battle of Brownstown, or Manassas.—Americans victorious.—August 9.  
\*British sloop Alert taken by the Essex off Newfoundland.—August 13.  
HULL'S SURRENDER of the fort and city of Detroit.—August 16.  
THE GUERRIERE, a British frigate, captured by the Constitution off Massachusetts.—August 19.  
BATTLE OF QUEENSTON, Ca.—Van Rensselaer wounded.—Brock killed.—October 13.  
BATTLE OF LEWISTON, N. Y.—Cowardly conduct of American militia.—October 13.  
British ship Poictiers captured the Frolic and Wasp off North Carolina.—October 18.  
\*British ship Macedonia captured by the United States off Canary Islands.—October 25.  
Missouri Territory formed. (Same as Louisiana Territory. See Map VI.)—December 7.  
\*British frigate Java captured by the Constitution off Bahia, Brazil.—December 29.
- 1813 BATTLE OF FRENCHTOWN, Mich.—Winchester defeated by Proctor.—January 22.  
British brig Peacock captured by the Hornet off Demarara, South America.—February 24.  
\*Madison began second presidential term.—March 4.  
BATTLE OF YORK, Ca. (now Toronto).—Explosion of British magazine.—April 27.  
FT. MEIGS besieged by 2,000 British and Indians under Proctor.—May 1.  
(Gen. Clay with 1,200 Kentuckians dispersed besiegers.—May 5.)  
Prevost makes an unsuccessful attack on Sackett's Harbor.—May 29.  
THE CHESAPEAKE, Captain Lawrence, captured by the Shannon in Massachusetts Bay.—June 1.  
DEFENSE OF FT. STEPHENSON, Ohio (now Lower Sandusky), by Maj. Crogan.—August 3.  
\*American brig Argus captured by the Pelican in the English Channel.—August 14.

George III.—Continued.  
1789.—Washington, 2 terms.

1797.—John Adams, 1801.—Jefferson, 2 terms.

1809.—Madison, 2 terms.

1811.—Prince of Wales Regent.

- 1813 THE CREEK WAR.—Massacre of Ft. Mimms, Ala.—August 30.  
British brig Boxer captured by the Enterprise off Maine.—September 5.  
PERRY'S VICTORY at the west end of Lake Erie.—September 10.  
(Perry, 9 vessels, 54 guns. Barclay, 6 vessels, 63 guns.)  
BATTLE OF THE THAMES, or MORAVIAN TOWNS, Ca.—October 5.  
(Tecumseh killed and the Indian confederacy broken.)  
Battle of Talladega, Ala.—Jackson defeated the Creeks.—November 9.  
BATTLE OF CRYSLER'S FIELD, Ca.—British repulsed.—November 11.  
\*Porter made a successful cruise on the Pacific with the Essex.
- 1814 BATTLE OF TOHOPEKA, or HORSE SHOE BEND, Ala.—Last of the Creek War.—March 27.  
\*American frigate Essex captured by the Phoebe and Chertab off Chili.—March 28.  
Wilkinson repulsed at La Colle Mill, Ca., on the Richelieu river.—March 30.  
British brig Epervier captured by the Peacock off Florida.—April 29.  
\*British sloop Reindeer captured by the Wasp near the British Channel.—June 28.  
GENERALS SCOTT AND RIPLEY captured Ft. Erie, Ca.—July 4.  
BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA, Ca.—Scott defeated Riall.—July 5.  
BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE, Ca.—The most obstinate of the war.—July 25.  
(Drummond, British, and Brown, Scott and Jesup, Americans, wounded.)  
FIRST BATTLE OF FT. ERIE.—Drummond with 5,000 men repulsed.—August 15.  
Ross dispersed Americans at Bladensburg, Md.—August 21.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., captured by Ross.—Public buildings burned.—August 24.  
BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Downie, British, surrendered his fleet to McDonough.—September 11.  
BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Prevost, British, defeated by McComb.—September 11.  
Ross defeated Americans at North Point, Md.—Death of Ross.—September 12.  
Brooks bombarded Ft. McHenry, Md., without success.—September 13.  
British bombarded Ft. Boyer, Mobile Bay, without success.—September 15.  
SECOND BATTLE OF FT. ERIE.—Brown dispersed besiegers.—September 17.  
Jackson drove the British from Pensacola, Fla.—November 7.  
AMERICAN FLOTILLA surrendered to the British at Lake Borgne, La.—December 14.  
Convention at Hartford, Conn., opposed to the war.—December 15.  
\*Battle nine miles from New Orleans, La.—Jackson retired to intrenchments.—December 23.  
\*TREATY OF GHENT, Belgium (peace), signed.—December 24.
- 1815 BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—14 days after treaty of peace.—January 8.  
(Packenham lost 2,000 men and was killed.—The Americans lost 7 men.)  
British squadron captured the frigate President off New Jersey.—Jan. 15.  
\*British Cyane and Levant captured by Constitution off Madeira Islands.—February 20.  
\*War against Algiers declared by Congress.—March 3.  
\*British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet off Brazil.—March 23.
- 1816 \*Bank of the United States re-chartered for 20 years.—Capital \$35,000,000.—April 10.  
Indiana admitted into the Union.—December 11.
- 1817 Alabama Territory formed. (Same as present State of Alabama).—March 3.  
\*JAMES MONROE inaugurated President.—"Era of good feeling."—March 4.  
Seminole and Creek began depredations in Georgia and Alabama.  
Mississippi admitted into the Union.—December 10.
- 1818 Jackson seized Spanish forts in Florida.  
Joint occupation of Oregon by Great Britain and the United States agreed upon.—42° to 54° 40' latitude. (See Map VI.)  
Pensacola, Fla., seized by Jackson.—Spanish officials sent to Cuba.—May 25.  
Illinois admitted into the Union.—December 3.
- 1819 FLORIDA ceded to the United States by Spain.—February 22.  
Arkansas Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 4.  
Alabama admitted into the Union.—December 14.
- 1820 \*Accession of George IV to the throne of Great Britain.—January 29.  
\*MISSOURI COMPROMISE passed.—Slavery prohibited north of parallel from south boundary of Missouri to Pacific Ocean, but established in Missouri.—March 3.  
Maine admitted into the Union.—March 15.
- 1821 Mexico became independent of Spain.—(See Map VI.)—February 24.  
\*Monroe began second presidential term.—March 5.  
Missouri admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—August 10.
- 1822 Florida Territory formed.—March 3.  
\*MONROE DOCTRINE enunciated in the annual message.—December 2.
- 1824 \*LAFAYETTE visited the United States.—August 15.
- 1825 \*JOHN QUINCY ADAMS inaugurated President.—"Era of prosperity."—March 4.
- 1826 \*Death of two ex-Presidents.—Adams and Jefferson.—July 4.
- 1829 \*ANDREW JACKSON inaugurated President.—March 4.
- 1830 \*PARTISAN APPOINTMENTS in the civil service began.  
\*Accession of William IV to the throne of Great Britain.—June 26.  
PETER COOPER'S ENGINE.—B. & O. R. R., the first to transport passengers.—August 28.
- 1831 \*Death of ex-President Monroe.—July 4.
- 1832 BLACK HAWK WAR in Wisconsin and Illinois.  
"Nullification" in South Carolina.—Convention met at Columbia.—Oct. 25.
- 1833 \*Jackson began second presidential term.—March 4.
- 1834 Indian country formed. (See Note Period VI.)—June 30.
- 1835 \*SEMINOLE WAR began in Florida.  
Gen. Thompson and others killed at Ft. King, Fla.—December 28.  
Major Dade and 100 men massacred in Florida.—December 28.
- 1836 Texas became independent of Mexico. (See Map VI.)—April 22.  
Arkansas admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—June 15.  
Wisconsin Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 3.  
CREEK WAR began in Georgia.
- 1837 Michigan admitted into the Union.—Doubled the original 13.—January 26.  
\*MARTIN VAN BUREN inaugurated President.—March 4.  
\*Accession of Victoria to the throne of Great Britain.—June 20.  
Battle of Okeechobee, Fla.—Taylor defeated the Indians.—December 25.
- 1838 Canadian rebellion.—Attempt to gain independence.  
Iowa Territory formed. (See Map VI.)—July 3.
- 1841 \*WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON inaugurated President.—March 4.  
\*DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.—April 4.  
\*JOHN TYLER inaugurated President.—April 6.
- 1842 \*Close of the Seminole War.—Peace proclaimed.—August 14.  
DORR'S REBELLION in Rhode Island.—Attempt to obtain a constitution.
- 1844 MORSE'S TELEGRAPH established between Baltimore and Washington.
- 1845 Florida admitted into the Union.—March 3.  
Iowa admitted into the Union. (See Map VI.)—March 3.

1817.—Monroe, 2 terms.

1829.—John Q. Adams.

1837.—Van Buren.

1830.—George IV.—10th years.

1830.—William IV.—7 years.

1837.—Victoria.

1841.—Harrison.—Tyler.

\* Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



ADMITTED INTO THE UNION DURING THIS PERIOD

Order of Admission	NAME of STATE	Date of Admission
1 - 14	Vermont	Mar. 4, 1791
2 - 15	Kentucky	June 1, 1792
3 - 16	Tennessee	" 1796
4 - 17	Ohio	Nov. 29, 1802
5 - 18	Louisiana	Apr. 30, 1812
6 - 19	Indiana	Dec. 11, 1816
7 - 20	Mississippi	" 10, 1817
8 - 21	Illinois	" 2, 1818
9 - 22	Alabama	" 14, 1819
10 - 23	Maine	Mar. 15, 1820
11 - 24	Missouri	Aug. 10, 1821
12 - 25	Arkansas	June 15, 1836
13 - 26	Michigan	Jan. 26, 1837
14 - 27	Florida	Mar. 3, 1845

ADMINISTRATIONS DURING THIS PERIOD

No.	Name of President	Time Period of Service	Name of Vice President
1	George Washington	2 Terms 1789-1797	John Adams
2	John Adams	1 Term 1797-1801	Thomas Jefferson
3	Thomas Jefferson	2 Terms 1801-1809	Aaron Burr George Clinton
4	James Madison	" 1809-1817	George Clinton Elbridge Gerry
5	James Monroe	" 1817-1825	Daniel D. Tompkins
6	John Q. Adams	1 Term 1825-1829	John C. Calhoun
7	Andrew Jackson	2 Terms 1829-1837	John C. Calhoun Martin Van Buren
8	Martin Van Buren	1 Term 1837-1841	Richard M. Johnson
9	Wm. H. Harrison	1 Month 1841	* John Tyler
10	John Tyler	3 y. 11 m. 1841-1845	* Samuel L. Southard * Willie F. Mangum

\* President Pro tem. of the senate - would have become acting president in case of the death of the president



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

PERIOD VI. 1845 TO 1860. 15 YEARS.

## DISSENSION.

1845 \*JAMES K. POLK inaugurated President.—March 4.  
 \*Naval Academy opened at Annapolis, Md.—October 10.  
 \*Gun Cotton invented.  
 Texas admitted into the Union.—December 29.

1846 MEXICAN WAR.—Thornton's party captured east of the Rio Grande.—April 26.  
 Fort Brown bombarded from Matamoras.—May 3-9.  
 Taylor marched from Point Isabel to relieve Ft. Brown.—May 7.  
 BATTLE OF PALO ALTO.—Taylor defeated 6,000 Mexicans under Arista.—May 8.  
 Battle of Resaca de la Palma.—Taylor captured La Vega.—May 9.  
 Congress declared war to exist by act of Mexico.—May 13.  
 Matamoras captured by Taylor.—May 18.  
 Oregon boundary established by treaty with Great Britain.—June 15.  
 FREMONT defeated Californians at Sonoma, Cal.—June 25.  
 KEARNEY'S MARCH from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., began.—June 30.  
 California declared independent by American settlers at Sonoma.—July 4.  
 Monterey, Cal., captured by Com. Sloat.—July 7.  
 California declared a part of the United States at Monterey.—July 7.  
 Yerba Buena, Cal. (now San Francisco), captured by Com. Montgomery.—July 9.  
 Com. Stockton arrived at Monterey, Cal.—July 23.  
 \*WILMOT PROVISIO offered, prohibiting slavery in acquired territory.—August 8.  
 Santa Fe, N. M., occupied by Kearney.—August 18.  
 Monterey, Mex., under Ampudia, captured by Taylor.—September 24.  
 DONIPHAN'S MARCH from Santa Fe to Saltillo.  
 Tampico, Mex., possessed by Com. Connor.—November 14.  
 Battle of Bracito, N. M.—Doniphan victorious.—December 25.  
 El Paso, Mex., occupied by Doniphan.—December 27.  
 Iowa re-admitted into the Union with present boundaries.—December 28.

1847 Battle of San Gabriel River, Cal.—Kearney defeated Californians.—January 8.  
 Yerba Buena named San Francisco.—January.  
 BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.—Taylor's last battle.—Santa Anna defeated.—February 23.  
 Battle of Sacramento, Mex.—Doniphan victorious.—February 28.  
 VERA CRUZ and Ft. San Juan d'Ulloa surrendered to Scott.—March 27.  
 Battle of Cerro Gordo Pass.—Scott defeated Santa Anna.—April 18.  
 PUEBLA taken without a battle.—Scott remained three months.—May 15.  
 Mormons under Brigham Young arrived at Salt Lake Valley.—July 24.  
 BATTLE OF CONTRERAS.—Mexicans defeated in twenty minutes.—August 20.  
 Battle of Cherubusco.—Mexicans retreated.—August 20.  
 Worth captured Molino del Rey, outer defense of Chapultepec.—September 8.  
 FORTRESS OF CHAPULTEPEC captured.—September 13.

1845.—Polk.  
 Victoria.—Continued.

1847 CITY OF MEXICO entered by Americans under Scott.—September 14.  
 Lane defeated Santa Anna at Huamantla.—October 9.

1848 Gold discovered on a branch of the Sacramento, Cal.—January 19.  
 TREATY OF PEACE signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo.—Feb. 2.  
 ("First Mexican Cession" ceded to the United States.)  
 \*John Quincy Adams died.—February 20.  
 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.—May 29.  
 Oregon Territory formed.—August 14.  
 \*Ex-President Van Buren first candidate of the Free Soil Party.

1849 Minnesota Territory formed.—March 3.  
 \*ZACHARY TAYLOR inaugurated president.—March 5.

1850 \*DEATH OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—July 9.  
 \*MILLARD FILLMORE inaugurated President.—July 10.  
 \*COMPROMISE OF 1850, or "Omnibus Bill" passed.—September 9.  
 (Repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820.)  
 California admitted into the Union.—September 9.  
 Utah Territory formed.—September 9.  
 \*Fugitive slave law passed.—September 12.  
 \*Slave Trade prohibited in the District of Columbia.—September 17.  
 TEXAS CESSION of Territory to the General Government.—November 25.  
 Present Unorganized Territory a part of the Texas Cession.—November 25.  
 New Mexico Territory formed.—December 13.

1853 Washington Territory formed.—March 2.  
 \*FRANKLIN PIERCE inaugurated President.—March 4.  
 \*Death of Vice-President William R. King at Cahawba, Ala.—April 18.  
 GADSDEN PURCHASE from Mexico.—December 30.

1854 KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL, repealing Compromise of 1850, passed.—March 3.  
 Kansas Territory formed.—May 30.  
 Nebraska Territory formed.—May 30.  
 \*Ostend Manifesto issued by American ministers.—October 21.

1855 \*Kansas troubles.—Emigration from slave and free States.  
 \*Niagara Suspension Bridge completed.

1857 \*JAMES BUCHANAN inaugurated President.—March 4.  
 \*DRED SCOTT DECISION.—Opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney.—March 6.  
 Trouble with Mormons in Utah.—Military sent by the United States.

1858 Minnesota admitted into the Union.—May 11.  
 \*FIRST MESSAGE by the Atlantic Cable.—August 16.

1859 Oregon admitted into the Union.—February 14.  
 JOHN BROWN seized United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry. (See Map VII.)—October 16.  
 \*Victoria Bridge, Montreal, opened.

1849.—Taylor.  
 1850.—Fillmore.

1853.—Pierce.

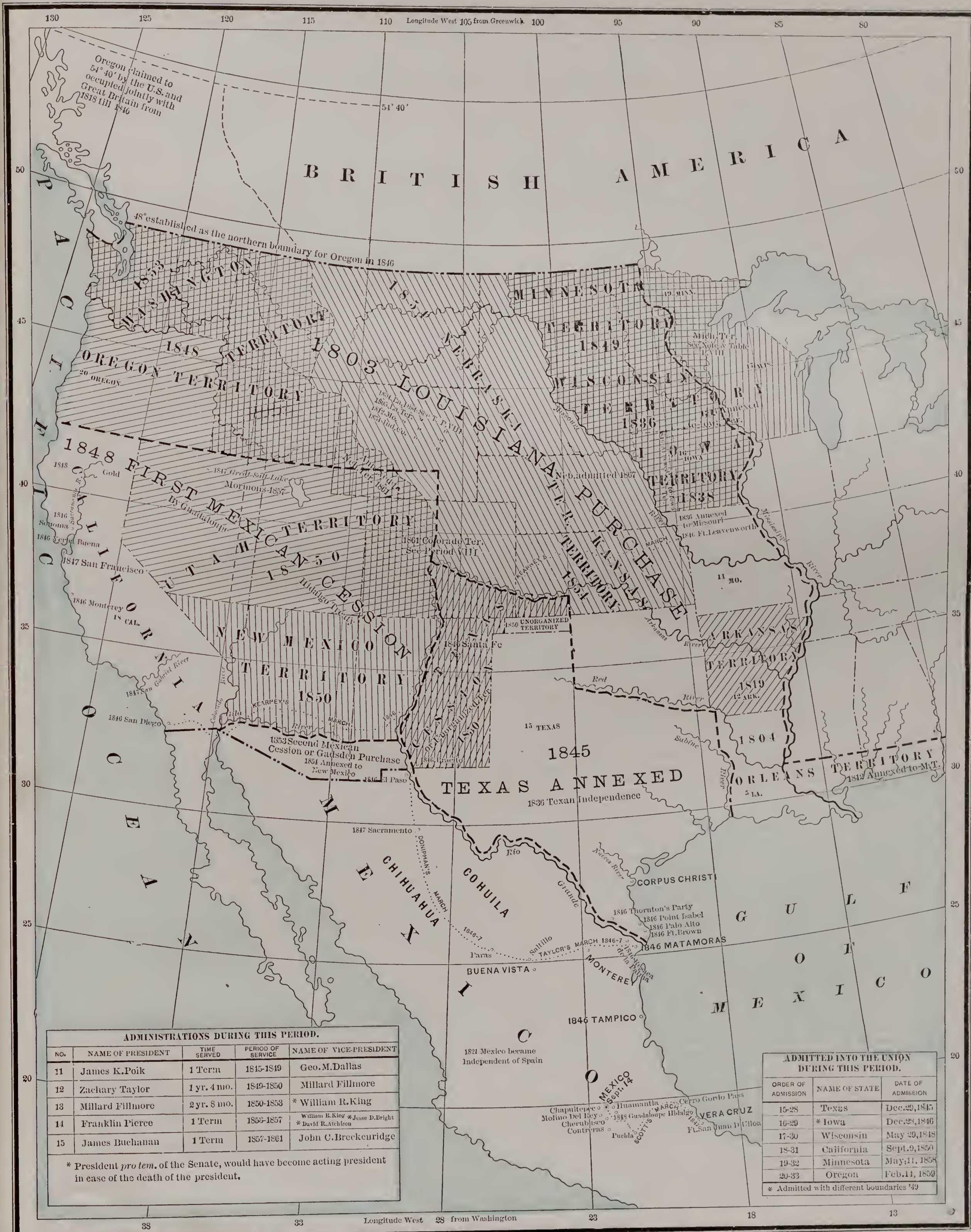
1857.—Buchanan.

NOTE.—In 1834 Missouri Territory became the Indian Country. That part of the Territory east of the Missouri and White Earth Rivers, except a parcel in the Northwestern part of the present State of Missouri, as shown on the map, was annexed to Michigan Territory. These changes could not be shown by the parallel lines without confusion. (See Map VI and Table following Map VIII.)

\*Not on the Map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





PERIOD VII. 1860 TO 1865. 5 YEARS.

## SECESSION.

1860 SOUTH CAROLINA seceded.—(For seceding States see table on map)—December 20.

1861 Star of the West fired upon off Charleston Harbor.—January 9.  
Kansas admitted into the Union.—January 29.  
CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT organized at Montgomery, Ala.—February 8.  
\*JEFFERSON DAVIS, president; ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, vice-president.—February 9.  
Colorado Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—February 28.  
Dakota Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 2.  
Nevada Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 2.  
\*ABRAHAM LINCOLN inaugurated president.—March 4.  
Ft. SUMTER, S. C., bombarded by Beauregard.—April 12.  
United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry destroyed by Federals.—April 18.  
Gosport navy-yard destroyed by Federals (Norfolk, Va.)—April 20.  
Battle of Philippi, W. Va.—Confederate defeat.—June 3.  
BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL, Va.—Pierce defeated.—June 10.  
Battle of Romney, Va.—Federal victory.—June 11.  
Battle of Boonville, Mo.—Lyon victorious.—June 17.  
Battle of Carthage, Mo.—Gov. Jackson and Sigel.—Indecisive.—July 5.  
Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va.—Rosecrans victorious.—July 11.  
Battle near Centerville, Va.—July 18.  
CONFEDERATE CAPITAL changed to Richmond, Va.—July 20.  
BATTLE OF BULL RUN, Va.—McDowell defeated.—July 21.  
Battle of Dog Spring, Mo.—Lyon victorious.—August 2.  
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.—Lyon killed.—August 10.  
BATTLE OF HATTERAS INLET, N. C.—Federal victory.—August 28-29.  
Columbus, Ky., seized and fortified by Confederates.—September 4.  
Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.—September 6.  
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, Mo.—Price defeated Mulligan.—September 17-20.  
BATTLE OF BELL'S BLUFF or EDWARDS' FERRY.—Baker killed.—October 21.  
\*Scott retired and McClellan appointed general-in-chief.—November 1.  
Battle of Port Royal Entrance, S. C.—Federals victorious.—November 7.  
Battle of Belmont, Mo.—Grant and Polk.—Indecisive.—November 7.  
\*MASON AND SLIDELL taken from the Trent.—November 8.

1862 Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.—Thomas victorious.—January 19-20.  
Ft. Henry, Tenn., captured by Foote.—February 6.  
Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C.—Burnside victorious.—February 8.  
Ft. DONELSON, Tenn., surrendered to Grant.—February 16.  
Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.—Curtis victorious.—March 6-8.  
THE VIRGINIA (Merrimac) destroyed the Cumberland and Congress at Hampton Roads, Va.—March 8.  
BATTLE BETWEEN THE VIRGINIA AND MONITOR at Hampton Roads, Va.—March 9.  
Battle of New Madrid, Mo.—Pope victorious.—March 14.  
Battle of New Bern, N. C.—Burnside victorious.—March 14.  
Battle near Winchester, Va.—Shields victorious.—March 23.  
BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING or SHILOH, Tenn.—Grant defeated Beauregard.—A. S. Johnson killed.—20,000 men lost.—April 6-7.  
ISLAND No. 10, with 6,000 men, captured by Foote and Pope.—April 7.  
Battle of Ft. Pulaski, Ga.—Gilmore victorious.—April 10-12.  
FARRAGUT'S FLEET passed Fts. Jackson and St. Philip, La.—April 24.  
NEW ORLEANS, La., captured by Farragut's fleet.—April 25.  
New Orleans, La., occupied by Federals under Butler.—May 1.  
Battle of Williamsburg, Va.—McClellan victorious.—May 5.  
Norfolk, Va., captured by Wool.—May 10.  
Hanover Court-house, Va., captured by Fitz John Porter.—May 27.  
Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Miss.—May 27.  
BATTLES OF SEVEN PINES AND FAIR OAKS, Va.—McClellan victorious.—May 31 and June 1.  
\*LEE appointed to chief command of the Confederate army.—June 3.  
Gunboat fight near Ft. Pillow, Tenn.—June 4.  
Davis, successor of Foote, captured Memphis, Tenn.—June 6.  
SEVEN DAYS' BATTLES in Virginia.—McClellan and Lee.—June 26 to July 1.  
(Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mill, 27; Chickahominy, 28; Savage's Station, 29; White Oak Swamp, 29-30; Glendale, 30; Malvern Hill, July 1.)  
Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.—Jackson victorious.—Winder killed.—August 9.  
\*Sionx war in Minnesota began.—August.  
POPE'S BATTLES, between Manassas and Washington, D. C.—August 26 to September 1.  
(The more important were: Groveton, August 29; second Bull Run, 30; Chantilly, September 1.—Victorious campaign for Lee.—Kearney and Stevens killed.)  
Battle of Richmond, Ky.—Kirby Smith victorious.—August 30.  
INVASION OF MARYLAND by Lee.—Crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks.—September 4-7.  
BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Md.—McClellan victorious.—September 14.  
HARPER'S FERRY, with 12,000 men, surrendered to Jackson by Miles.—September 15.  
BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, Md.—McClellan and Lee.—September 17.  
Munfordsville, Ky., captured by Confederates.—September 17.  
Battle of luka, Miss.—Rosecrans victorious.—September 19-20.  
BATTLE OF CORINTH, Miss.—Rosecrans victorious.—October 3-4.  
Battle of Perryville, Ky.—Unsuccessful attack by Bragg.—October 8.  
Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark.—Blunt victorious.—December 7.  
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Lee victorious.—Federals lost 12,000 men.—December 13.  
Battle of Kinston, N. C.—Foster victorious.—December 14.  
BATTLE OF STONE RIVER or MURFREESBORO', Tenn.—December 31 to January 3.  
(One of the fiercest of the war.—Rosecrans victorious.)

1863 \*EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION issued by Lincoln.—January 1.  
Battle of Ft. Hindman or Arkansas Post.—McClelland victorious.—Jan. 11.  
SECOND EXPEDITION TO THE YAZOO.—Grant arrived at Young's Point, La.—February 2.  
Arizona Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—February 24.  
\*NATIONAL BANK Act Approved.—February 25.  
Idaho Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—March 3.  
THIRD EXPEDITION TO THE YAZOO, under Porter.—March 15.

Victoria.—Continued.  
Buchanan.—Continued.  
1861.—Lincoln.

1863 Ft. Sumter, S. C. bombarded by the Federals.—Dnpont unsuccessful.—April 7.  
Grierson's cavalry raid through Mississippi—Left La Grange, Tenn., April 17.  
Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—McClelland victorious.—May 1.  
BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va.—Lee victorious.—Federals lost 18,000 men.—May 2-3.  
BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—Early victorious.—May 3-4.  
Battle of Raymond, Miss.—McPherson victorious.—May 12.  
Battle of Big Black River, Miss.—McClelland victorious.—May 17.  
Battle of Vicksburg, Miss.—Federals repulsed.—May 22.  
Battle of Port Hudson, La.—Federals repulsed.—May 27.  
Battle of Brandy Station, Va., by cavalry.—Gregg victorious.—June 9.  
\*MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA invaded by Lee.—June.  
West Virginia admitted into the Union.—June 19.  
Morgan's raid.—Crossed the Cumberland River near Brkrsville, Ky.—June 27.  
BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Meade and Lee.—50,000 men lost.—July 1-3.  
Battle of Helena, Ark.—Attack by Holmes repulsed.—July 4.  
SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG to Grant by Pemberton.—July 4.  
PORT HUDSON, La., surrendered to Banks.—July 8.  
\*Riots in New York City.—opposition to the draft.—July 13-16.  
Jackson, Miss., destroyed by Sherman.—July 16.  
Ft. Wagner, S. C., captured by Federals.—September 6.  
Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by Crittenden.—September 8.  
Little Rock, Ark., occupied by Steele.—September 10.  
BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, Ga.—Bragg victorious.—Rosecrans lost 16,000 men.—September 19-20.  
BATTLES OF CHATTANOOGA AND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—Federals defeat Bragg.—November 23-25.  
Battle of Knoxville, Tenn.—Longstreet raised the siege.—December 4.  
1864 Sherman's raid from Vicksburg.—reached Meridian, Miss.—February 14.  
Battle of Olustee or Ocean Pond, Fla.—Finnegan defeated Seymour.—February 20.  
BANKS' RED RIVER EXPEDITION moved up the river.—March 12.  
Battle of Mansfield or Sabine Cross-roads.—Banks defeated.—April 8.  
Battle of Pleasant Hill, La.—Banks victorious.—April 9.  
Battle of Ft. Pillow, Tenn.—Captured by Forrest.—April 13.  
Plymouth, N. C., surrendered to Confederates under Hoke.—April 20.  
Bernuda Hundred seized and intrenched by Butler.—May 5.  
BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS.—Between Grant and Lee.—30,000 men lost.—May 5-7.  
SHERMAN'S GEORGIA CAMPAIGN, with 110,000 men began from Chattanooga, Tenn.—May 7.  
BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, Va.—20,000 men lost.—May 10.  
BATTLE OF RESACA, Ga.—Sherman defeated Johnston.—May 13-15.  
Battle of Newmarket, Va.—Sigel defeated.—May 15.  
BATTLES OF NORTH ANNA, Va.—Federals victorious.—May 23-27.  
Montana Territory formed.—(See Map VIII.)—May 26.  
Battle of Dallas, Ga.—Sherman victorious.—May 25-28.  
Battle of Tolopotomoy Creek, Va.—May 30.  
BATTLE OF COLD HARBOR, Va.—Grant repulsed by Lee.—June 1-3.  
BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, Va.—Grant repulsed.—10,000 men lost.—June 16-18.  
Siege of Petersburg, Va., by Grant began.—June 18.  
\*THE ALABAMA sunk by the Kearsarge off Cherbourg, France.—June 19.  
Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—Sherman repulsed.—June 27.  
INVASION OF MARYLAND by Early.—Washington, D. C., threatened.—July 9-14.  
Battle of Monocacy, Md.—Early defeated by Wallace.—July 9.  
BATTLES AT ATLANTA, Ga.—Sherman victorious.—McPherson and Walker killed.—July 22-28.  
Chambersburg, Pa., attacked and burned by McCausland.—July 30.  
BATTLE OF PETERSBURG.—Explosion of mine.—Federal repulse.—July 30.  
BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY, Ala.—Farragut victorious.—August 5.  
Weldon Railroad, running south from Richmond, seized by Federals.—August 18.  
Battle of Ream's Station, Va.—Weldon Railroad.—Hancock repulsed.—August 25.  
Battle of Jonesboro', Ga.—Sherman victorious.—August 31 and September 1.  
ATLANTA, Ga., occupied by Sherman.—September 2.  
Battle of Winchester, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—September 19.  
Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—September 22.  
Nevada admitted into the Union.—(See Map VIII.)—October 31.  
BATTLE OF FRANKLIN, Tenn.—Schofield victorious.—November 30.  
Ft. McAllister, Ga., captured by Hazen.—December 13.  
Battle of Nashville, Tenn.—Thomas victorious.—December 15-16.  
SAVANNAH, Ga., occupied by Sherman's army.—December 22.

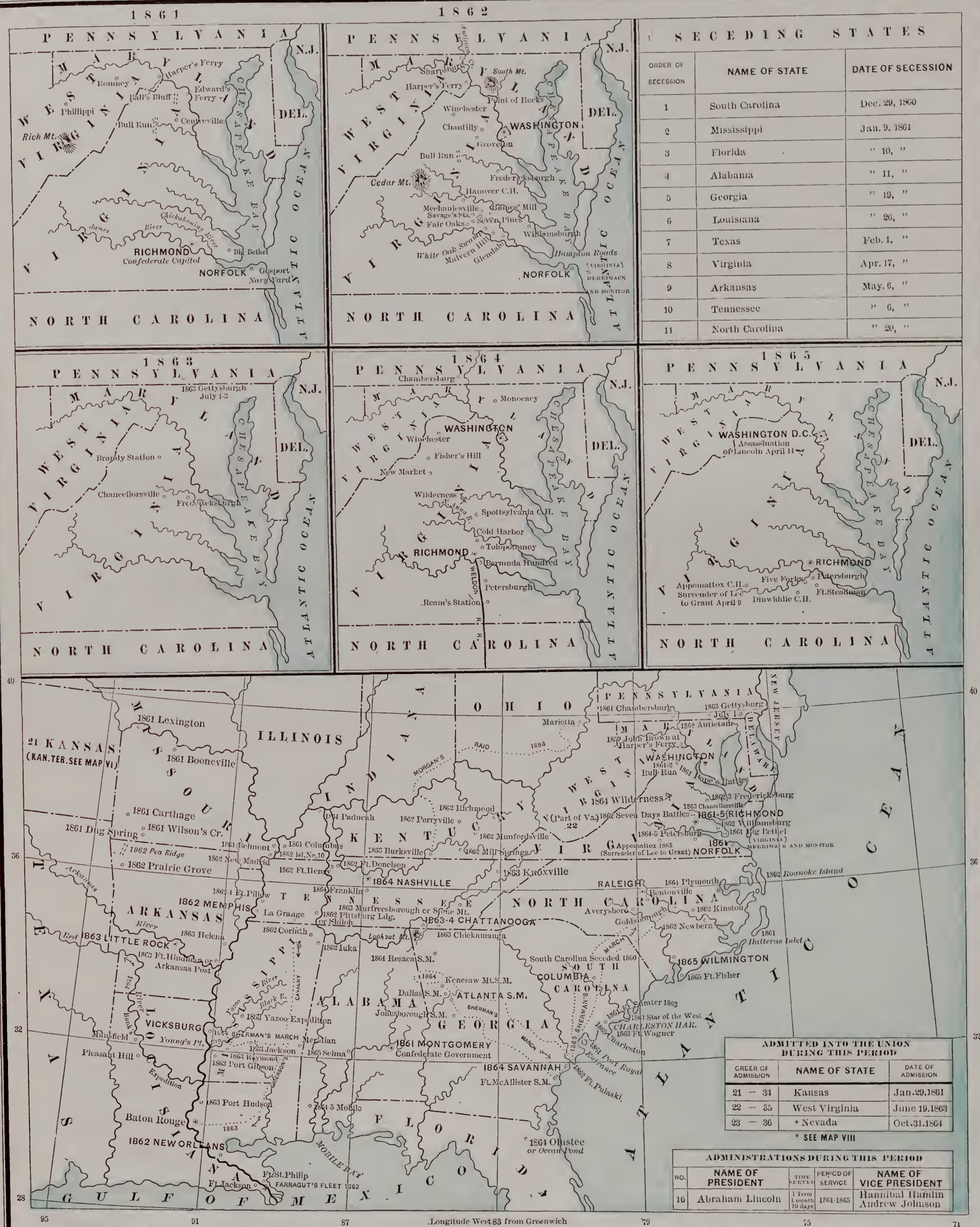
1865 FT. FISHER, N. C., captured by Porter and Terry.—January 15.  
SHERMAN'S MARCH northward from Savannah, Ga.—February 1.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., surrendered to Federals.—Sherman's march.—February 17.  
Charleston, S. C., occupied by Federals.—Sherman's march.—February 18.  
Wilmington, N. C., captured by Schofield.—February 22.  
\*Lincoln began second presidential term.—March 4.  
Battle of Averysboro', N. C.—Slocum victorious.—March 16.  
Battle of Bentonville, N. C.—Slocum victorious.—March 19.  
Armies of Sherman, Terry and Schofield united at Goldsboro', N. C.—March 23.  
BATTLE OF FT. STEADMAN, at Petersburg, Va.—Indecisive.—March 25.  
Battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—March 31.  
BATTLE OF FIVE FORKS, Va.—Sheridan victorious.—April 1.  
BATTLE OF PETERSBURG, Va.—Grant carried outer lines.—April 1-2.  
Battle of Selma, Ala.—Wilson captured the city.—April 2.  
PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND occupied by Grant.—April 3.  
LEE SURRENDERED TO GRANT at Appomattox Court-house, Va.—April 9.  
Mobile, Ala., occupied by Canby.—April 12.  
PRESIDENT LINCOLN assassinated at Washington, D. C.—April 14.  
\*ANDREW JOHNSON inaugurated President.—April 15.

Johnson.—1865.

Not on the map.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





PERIOD VIII.

1865 TO 1892.

27 YEARS.

## PEACE.

- 1865 \*THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—December 18.
- 1866 \*Fenian raids into Canada.  
TENNESSEE reconstructed by act of July 24.  
CIVIL WAR proclaimed at an end.—August 20.
- 1867 \*RECONSTRUCTION ACT passed over President's veto.—March 2.  
\*TENURE OF OFFICE ACT passed over President's veto.—March 2.  
Downfall of Maximilian in Mexico. (Shot at Queretaro.)—June 19.  
ALASKA purchased of Russia.—June 20.  
DOMINION OF CANADA established.—July 1.
- 1868 \*Secretary Stanton declared removed from office by President Johnson.—February 21.  
\*Johnson's impeachment trial began.—March 30.  
\*Johnson acquitted by a vote of 35 to 19, not two-thirds.—May 26.  
Arkansas reconstructed.—June 22.  
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina reconstructed.—June 25.  
Wyoming Territory formed.—July 25.  
\*FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—July 28.  
\*General amnesty proclaimed by President Johnson.—December 25.
- 1869 \*ULYSSES S. GRANT inaugurated President.—March 4.  
PACIFIC RAILROAD (Union and Central) completed.—May 10.  
(Length, 1,910 miles; cost, \$252,000,000.)  
WOMAN SUFFRAGE in Wyoming.—December 6.
- 1870 Virginia reconstructed.—January 27.  
Mississippi reconstructed.—February 3.  
\*Fenian raids into Canada resumed.  
Texas reconstructed.—March 30.  
\*FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT to the Constitution declared in force.—March 30.  
\*War between France and Germany began July 19; ended May 10, 1871.  
(Sales of arms difficulties in the United States resulted from this war.)
- 1871 National Park established in Yellowstone Valley.—February 28.  
\*LEGAL-TENDER LAWS declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.—May 1.  
Fire at Chicago, Ill.—Estimated loss, \$300,000,000.—October 10-12.  
\*TREATY OF WASHINGTON, providing for arbitration on the Alabama claims, etc., agreed upon by Joint High Commission.—December 15.  
\*CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—Commission established by act of March 3, promulgated report December 19.
- 1872 \*NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION established.—February 8.  
\*GENEVA AWARD.—\$15,500,000 awarded to the United States by the arbitrators on the Alabama claims, etc.—September 14.  
SAN JUAN boundary dispute decided in favor of the United States.—San Juan Island to the United States.—October 21.  
Fire at Boston, Mass.—Estimated loss, \$100,000,000.—Nov. 9-10.  
Modoc war in California began.—November 29.
- 1873 \*Credit Mobilier.—Committee appointed December 2, 1872, to investigate frauds in the construction of the Pacific Railroad reported.—February 24.  
\*\*"Salary Grab" act passed.—March 3.  
\*Grant began second presidential term.—March 4.
- 1875 \*Act providing for specie payments on January 1, 1879, approved.—January 14.  
\*DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON, at Washington, D. C.—November 22.  
THOMAS W. FERRY, President *pro tempore* of the Senate.
- 1876 - CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION opened at Philadelphia, May 10; closed November 10.  
Colorado admitted into the Union.—August 1.  
\*Presidential election.—November 7.  
(Contest between the Republican and Democratic parties as to its validity.)
- 1877 \*ELECTORAL COMMISSION provided for by act of January 29.  
\*HAYES and WHEELER declared elected by Congress.—March 2.  
\*RUTHERFORD B. HAYES inaugurated President.—March 5.  
\*President Hayes' civil service order issued.—June 22.  
\*War between Russia and Turkey began.—Ended 1878.  
Railroad riots at Pittsburgh, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.—July 22-24.
- 1878 Yellow fever in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, etc.  
\*Silver dollar made legal tender over President's veto.—Feb. 28.  
\*Gold sells at par in Wall street.—December 17.
- 1879 \*RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Act of January 14, 1875.—January 1.  
\*Jeannette sails from San Francisco to North Pole.—July 9.
- 1880 \*INCREASING EMIGRATION.—456,000 immigrants arrived during year ending December 31.  
\*Population of United States over 50,000,000.—Tenth census.
- 1881 \*JAMES A. GARFIELD inaugurated President.—March 4.  
PRESIDENT GARFIELD shot at Washington, D. C.—July 2.  
\*DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD at Long Branch, N. J.—Sept. 19.  
\*CHESTER A. ARTHUR inaugurated President, at New York City.—September 19.  
\*560,000 immigrants arrived in the United States during the nine months ending September 30.  
Centennial Celebration at Yorktown.—October 10.
- 1882 \*Survivors of Jeannette heard from.—December 20.  
\*Terrible accident at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.—January 13.  
\*Guiteau, the assassin, found guilty, January 25.—Hung June 30.  
\*Transit of Venus.—December 6.
- 1883 \*NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE opened.—May 24.  
\*Great Strike of Telegraphers' Brotherhood in the U. S.—July 19—August 18.  
\*NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD open for traffic.—September 8.  
\*TWO CENT LETTER POSTAGE goes into effect throughout the U. S.—October 1.  
\*Lord Lansdowne inaugurated Governor-General of Canada vice the Marquis of Lorne.—October 23.

Victoria—Continued.  
Johnson—Continued.

1869—Grant, two terms.

1877—Hayes.

1881 Garfield

- 1884 \*Bodies of Jeannette explorers arrive in New York.—February 22.  
WASHINGTON MONUMENT completed.—December 6.  
Opening of "World's Fair and Cotton Centennial Exposition" in New Orleans.—December 16.
- 1885 DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—February 21.  
\*GROVER CLEVELAND inaugurated President.—March 4.  
Rebellion in Saskatchewan, British America, began March 23; Riel captured May 15, and executed at Regina.—November 16.  
\*Revised Old Testament published.—May 15.  
\*Bartholdi Statue of Liberty arrived in New York.—June 19.  
Niagara Park thrown open to the public.—July 15.  
GENERAL U. S. GRANT dies at Mount McGregor, N. Y., July 23, and buried at Riverside Park, N. Y.—August 8.  
Flood Rock, East River, blown up.—October 10.  
\*GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN died.—October 29.  
\*VICE-PRESIDENT THOS. A. HENDRICKS died.—November 25.  
\*Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the noted millionaire, died.—December 8.  
\*U. S. Senate passed the Presidential Succession bill.—Dec. 17.
- 1886 \*GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK died.—February 9.  
\*Horatio Seymour died.—February 12.  
\*John B. Gough, noted temperance lecturer, died.—February 18.  
\*Great labor agitations throughout the U. S.—May 1.  
\*Railroad strike in the Southwest ended.—May 4.  
Anarchists explode a dynamite bomb, killing and wounding many policemen and rioters, at Haymarket Square, Chicago.—May 4.  
\*Odell, Ill., wrecked by the wind.—May 12.  
Grover Cleveland, President of U. S., married to Miss Frances Folsom.—June 2.  
JUDGE DAVID DAVIS died at Bloomington, Ill.—June 23.  
SAMUEL J. TILDEN died.—August 4.  
THE GREAT ANARCHIST TRIAL commenced at Chicago, Ill., at 10 a. m., June 21, and ended at 10 a. m. August 20. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of seven of defendants, and one to serve fifteen years in prison.—June 21, August 20.  
Dedication of the famous Bartholdi Statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World."—October 28.
- DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT CHESTER A. ARTHUR.—November 18.  
DEATH OF GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.—December 26.
- 1887 The Inter-state Commerce bill passes the Senate.—January 14.  
The President signs the Inter-state Commerce bill.—February 4.  
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER died.—March 8.  
WM. A. WHEELER, ex-Vice-President of U. S., died.—June 4.  
Terrible railroad accident near Chatsworth, Ill.; nearly 100 killed.—Aug. 10.  
Gov. OGLESBY commutes the sentence of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the Chicago Anarchists, to imprisonment for life.—November 10.  
Louis Lingg commits suicide.—Nov. 10. August Spies, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer and Geo. Engel executed.—Nov. 11.
- 1888 TERRIBLE BLIZZARD in New York and vicinity.—March 13-15.  
EX-SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING died.—April 18.  
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION at St. Louis nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, for President, and Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice-President.—June 6.  
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION at Chicago nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice-President.—June 25.  
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, General of U. S. Army, died.—Aug. 5.  
THE PRESIDENT signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill.—Oct. 1.  
THE PRESIDENTIAL and Congressional Elections were held. Benjamin Harrison was elected President of U. S., and Levi P. Morton, Vice-President.—Nov. 6.
- 1889 THE PRESIDENT signs bill making the following new States: North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington.—Feb. 22.  
PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON and Vice-President Levi P. Morton inaugurated.—March 4.  
The proclamation opening the Territory of Oklahoma, was issued by the President, March 27, the proclamation to take effect April 22, at high noon.  
Centennial celebration throughout the United States.—April 30.  
Terrible flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused by bursting of a reservoir. The entire valley of the Conemaugh flooded. Loss of life estimated about 5,000. Loss of property almost incalculable.—May 31, June 1.  
The business portion of Seattle, Washington, destroyed by fire.—June 6.  
Disastrous fire at Spokane Falls, Washington.—August 4.  
The Cronin trial began August 30, ended December 16. John F. Beggs was acquitted; John Kunze, guilty of manslaughter, three years, and Daniel Coughlin, Patrick O'Sullivan and Martin Burke received life sentences.
- 1890 Terrible storm passes over the Mississippi valley.—March 27.  
SAMUEL J. RANDALL died.—April 13.  
Great floods in Mississippi Valley during April.  
The World's Fair Bill passed the Senate.—April 21.  
President Harrison signs the World's Fair Bill.—April 25.  
Monument to Robert E. Lee was unveiled at Richmond, Va.—May 29.  
Idaho became a State.—July 3.  
Wyoming became a State.—July 10.  
Death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk.—July 9.  
Death of Major-General John C. Fremont.—July 13.  
The McKinley Tariff Bill signed by President Harrison.—Oct. 1.  
New Tariff Bill went into effect.—Oct. 6.  
Outbreak of the Indians.—Dec. 6.  
Death of Sitting Bull.—Dec. 15.  
The President issued a proclamation announcing the fact that the World's Fair will be held in Chicago in 1893.—Dec. 24th.
- 1891 Death of Gen. F. E. Spinner, Ex-Treasurer of U. S.—Dec. 31.  
Death of Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury.—Jan. 29.  
Death of Admiral David D. Porter.—Feb. 13.  
Death of Gen. W. T. Sherman.—Feb. 14.  
A mob in New Orleans attack the jail and kill eleven Italians who were indicted for the murder of David Hennessey. Intense excitement all over the country.—March 14.  
Death of P. T. Barnum, the great showman.—April 7.  
The first ground broken, i. e. for the first exhibition building at World's Fair Grounds, was that for the Women's Building.—July 9.
- 1892 U. S. Regulars and Texan Rangers oppose the movements of Garza, the Mexican revolutionist on the Texan border.—Jan. 2.  
Cyclones devastate several towns in Georgia and Florida.—Jan. 6.  
Terrible explosion at the Osage Coal Mining Co.'s mine at Krebs, I. T., resulting in great loss of life and property.—Jan. 7.
- 1892 The eminent American Sculptor, Randolph Rogers, died at Rome, Italy, Jan. 15th.  
Free Silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24.  
Terrible loss of life at Oil City and Titusville, Pa., through floods and fire. Over 200 lives lost, June 5th.  
Republican National Convention, at Minneapolis, Minn. Nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Whitclaw Reid, of New York, for Vice-President, June 10th.  
Democratic National Convention, at Chicago, Ill., nominated Grover Cleveland of New York, for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Ill., for Vice-President, June 23rd.

Arthur.—1885—Cleveland.

1889—Harrison.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.





# Declaration of Independence.

Fac-simile of the original document in the hand-writing of Thomas Jefferson.

[Copied by permission from the MS. in the Department of State, at Washington.]

A Declaration by the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for <sup>one</sup> people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to ~~assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature & of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.~~

We hold these truths to be <sup>self-evident</sup>, that all men are created equal, & independent; that <sup>they are endowed by their creator with certain</sup> ~~from that equal creation they derive~~ <sup>rights that</sup> ~~unalienable~~, among <sup>these</sup> ~~which~~ are ~~life, liberty, & the pursuit of happiness~~; that to secure these <sup>rights</sup>, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government ~~becomes~~ becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, & to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles & organising its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety & happiness. prudence indeed will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light & transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed but

when a long train of abuses & usurpations, [begun at a distinguished period &] pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to ~~reduce~~ <sup>under absolute Despotism</sup> them ~~to a state of~~, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government & to provide new guards for their future security. such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, & such is now the necessity which constrains them <sup>to alter</sup> ~~to expunge~~ their former systems of government. the history of <sup>the</sup> ~~his~~ present <sup>\* King of Great Britain</sup> ~~usurpations~~, is a history of <sup>opened</sup> ~~unremitting~~ injuries and usurpations, [among which, <sup>appears no solitary fact</sup> ~~for at no time have~~ <sup>but all have</sup> ~~to contradict~~ the uniform tenor of the rest, <sup>all of which</sup> ~~have~~ in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. to prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. [for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood]

he has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good:

he has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate & pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has <sup>utterly</sup> ~~neglected~~ ~~attended~~ to attend to them.

he has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of <sup>in the legislature</sup> representation, a right inestimable to them, & formidable to tyrants only:

he has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, & distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures;

he has dissolved Representative houses repeatedly [ & continually ] for opposing with

manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people:

~~time after such dissolutions~~, he has refused for a long ~~space of time~~ to cause others to be elected



whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, & convulsions within:

he has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither; & raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands:

he has <sup>obstructed</sup> [suffered] the administration of justice [totally to cease in some of these states] refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

he has made [our] judges dependant on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, <sup>the + & payment</sup> and amount of their salaries.

he has erected a multitude of new offices [by a self-assumed power,] & sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people & eat out their substance:

he has kept among us in times of peace, <sup>without the consent of our legislature</sup> standing armies [ & ships of war ]

he has affected to render the military independent of & superior to the civil power:

he has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their <sup>acts of</sup> pretended ~~acts~~ of legislation, for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

for protecting them by a mock-trial from punishment for any murders <sup>which</sup> they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

for imposing taxes on us without our consent;

for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury;

for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example & fit instrument for introducing the same abuses into these colonies: [ & states ]

abolishing our most <sup>valuable</sup> ~~important~~ laws for taking away our charters, <sup>altering</sup> ~~altering~~ fundamentally the forms of our governments for suspending our own legislatures & declaring themselves invested with power to

legislate for us in all cases whatsoever: he has abdicated government here, [withdrawing his governors, & declaring us out of his allegiance & protection:]

he has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns & destroyed the lives of our people:

he is at this time transporting large armies of <sup>Scotch and other</sup> foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation & tyranny, already begun with circumstances <sup>scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages and totally</sup> of cruelty & perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

he has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages whose known rule of warfare is an undisguised destruction of all ages, sexes, & conditions [of existence.]

he has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens with the

allurements of forfeiture & confiscation of our property: he has constrained others of all ages, taken captive, to bear arms against their country, to leave their homes, to become the executioners of their friends & brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands: he has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating it's most sa-

cred rights of life & liberty in the persons of a distant people who never offended him, capturing & carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This

piratical warfare the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the Christian king of Great Britain [determined to keep open a market

where MEN should be bought & sold he has prohibited his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this <sup>and</sup> determining to keep open a market where MEN should be bought & sold: execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact



of distinguished due, he is now exciting those very people to war in arms  
amongus, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them,  
by murdering the people upon whom he also abused them: thus paying  
off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes  
which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.]

on every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble  
terms: our repeated petitions have been answered <sup>only</sup> by repeated injuries. a prince  
whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit  
to be the ruler of a people. [who mean to be free] future ages will scarce believe  
that the hardness of one man, adventured within the short compass of twelve years  
to <sup>erect</sup> a foundation for broad & undisguised, for tyranny  
only, ~~to lay a foundation for broad & undisguised, for tyranny~~ over a people fostered & fixed in principles  
of ~~freedom~~ "freedom."

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren: we have  
warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend a juris-  
diction over [these <sup>us</sup> states]. we have reminded them of the circumstances of  
our emigration & settlement here, [no one of which could warrant so strange a  
pretension: that these were effected at the expence of our own blood & treasure,  
unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain: that in constituting  
indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby  
laying a foundation for perpetual league & amity with them: but that submission to their  
parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea if history may be  
credited: and] we <sup>have</sup> appealed to their native justice & magnanimity [as well as to] the ties  
of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations which [were likely to] incurr  
our <sup>connection &</sup> correspondence ~~connection~~. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice &  
of consanguinity. [when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of

their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they  
have by their free election re-established them in power. at this very time too they  
are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not <sup>only</sup> soldiers of our common  
blood, but Scotch & foreign mercenaries to invade <sup>destroy us.</sup> ~~us.~~ these facts  
have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly spirit bids us to re-  
-nounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. we must endeavor to forget our former  
love for them, and to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war,  
in peace friends we might have been a free & a great people together; but a com-  
-munication of grandeur & of freedom it seems is below their dignity, be it so since they  
will have it: the road to <sup>to glory</sup> ~~glory~~ happiness is open to us too; we will ~~stand~~ <sup>must tread</sup> it ~~on~~  
apart from them, <sup>and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind enemies in war, in peace</sup> and acquiesce in the necessity which <sup>den-</sup> ~~pro-~~ nounces our ~~sever-~~  
~~ance~~ <sup>separation!</sup> ~~separation!~~ <sup>friend</sup>

We therefore the representatives of the United States of America in General Con-  
-gress assembled, <sup>appealing to the common sense of the world for the rectitude of our intentions</sup> do in the name & by authority of the good people of these [states],  
[re]ject and renounce all allegiance & subjection to the kings of Great Britain  
& all others who may hereafter claim by, through, or under them; we utterly  
dissolve ~~break off~~ <sup>have</sup> all political connection which may ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> heretofore <sup>sub-</sup>  
-sisted between us & the people or parliament of Great Britain; and finally  
we do assent and declare these colonies to be free and independant states,  
and that as free & independant states they ~~shall hereafter~~ <sup>full</sup> have power to levy  
war conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, & to do all other  
acts and things which independant states may of right do. And for the  
support of this declaration] we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our  
fortunes, & our sacred honour.



John Hancock

Rob Morris Lewis Morris

Benjamin Rush

Benj. Franklin

Samuel Chase

John Morton

James Wilson

Wm Hooper

Geo Ross

29

Joseph Hewes

Rich Stockton

John Penn

Jno Witherspoon

Wm Paro

Bras Hopkinson

Thos Stone

John Hart

Geo Taylor

Abra Clark

W Lloyd

Button Guinness

Phil. Livingston

Lyman Hall

Sam. Lewis

Geo Walton

Francis Lightfoot Lee

Carter Braxton Benj. Harrison

Caspar Rodney Thos Nelson Jr

Geo Read Matthew Thornton

Thos M. Heath Stephen Hopkins

Edward Rutledge William Ellery

Thos Mays Roger Sherman

Thos Lynch Charles Carroll

Arthur Middleton Harrolton

Geo Lymer

George Wythe Jas Smith

Richard Henry Lee Sam<sup>l</sup> Huntington

Josiah Bartlett Mrs William

Wm Whipple Oliver Wolcott

Sam Adams John Adams

Th Jefferson Robt Frazer Paine

Elbridge Gerry



# THE Constitution of the United States

## WITH ALL AMENDMENTS.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America:

### ARTICLE I.—Congress.

#### SECTION I.—Legislative Powers.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

#### SECTION II.—House of Representatives.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

#### Qualifications of Members.—Apportionment.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

#### SECTION III.—Senate.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments; when sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath, or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

#### SECTION IV.—Election of Members.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

#### SECTION V.—Powers of each House.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller

number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION VI.—Compensation, Privileges, Etc.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION VII.—Bills and Resolutions, Etc.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose, or concur with, amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall, likewise, be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

#### SECTION VIII.—Powers of Congress.

1. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.
16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.
17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and,
18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department thereof.

## SECTION IX.—*Prohibitions and Privileges.*

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars on each person.
2. The privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
3. No bill of attainder or *ex-post facto* law shall be passed.
4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.
6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.
7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.
8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

## SECTION X.—*State Restrictions.*

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.
2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.
3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.—President.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:
2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.
3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons; of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by the States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.

[*This clause altogether altered and supplied by the XII Amendment.*]

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.
5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.
6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.
7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been

elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

## SECTION II.—*Powers of the President.*

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.
2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.
3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

## SECTION III.—*Duties of the President.*

1. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

## SECTION IV.—*Impeachment of Officers.*

1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.—Judiciary.

### SECTION I.—*Courts—Judges.*

1. The Judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

### SECTION II.—*Judicial Powers—Civil—Criminal.*

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States—between a State and the citizens of another State—between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.
2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to the law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the Congress shall make.
3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

### SECTION III.—*Treason.*

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.
2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

## ARTICLE IV.—State Rights.

### SECTION I.—*Restitution and Privileges.*

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

### SECTION II.—*Privilege of Citizens.*

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.
2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.
3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

### SECTION III.—*New States.*

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress in this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected with the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

## SECTION IV.—State Governments—Republican.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.—Amendments.

1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.—Debts.

1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.—Ratification.

1. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

*President and Deputy from Virginia.*

ATTEST:

WM. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

## AMENDMENTS.

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth article of the original Constitution.

### ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

### ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

### ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

### ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

### ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

### ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

### ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

### ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

### ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

### ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

### ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

### ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[An article intended as a thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was proposed at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress, but was not ratified by a sufficient number of States to become valid as a part of the Constitution. It is erroneously given in an edition of the Laws of the United States, published by Bioren and Duane in 1815.]

[NOTE.—The eleventh article of the amendments to the Constitution was proposed at the Second Session of the Third Congress; the twelfth article, at the First Session of the Eighth Congress; and the thirteenth article at the Second Session of the Eleventh Congress.]

### ARTICLE XIII.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

### ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

### ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT,

ITS PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT.

The President is chosen by Electors, who are elected by the People, each State having as many as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. He holds office four years; is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States; has power to grant pardons and reprieves for offenses against the United States; makes treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; nominates, and, with the consent of the Senate, appoints all Cabinet, Diplomatic, Judicial and Executive officers; has power to convene Congress, or the Senate only; communicates with Congress by message at every session; receives all Foreign Ministers; takes care that the laws are faithfully executed, and the public business transacted. Salary \$50,000 a year.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF SENATE

Is chosen by the Electors at the same time, and in the same manner as the President; is President of the Senate, and has the casting vote therein. In case of the death, resignation, disability or removal of the President, his powers and duties devolve upon the Vice-President for the residue of his term. In cases of vacancy, where the Vice-President succeeds to the Presidential office, the President of the Senate becomes *ex-officio* Vice-President. Salary \$8,000 a year.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

Preserves the public archives, records, laws, documents and treaties, and supervises their publication; conducts all business and correspondence arising out of Foreign Relations; makes out and records passports, commissions, etc.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Receives and has charge of all moneys paid into the United States Treasury, has general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, the collection of revenue, the auditing and payment of accounts, and other disbursements; supervises the execution of the laws relating to Commerce and Navigation of the United States, the Revenues and Currency, the Coast Survey, the Mint and Coinage, the Light-House Establishment, the construction of Marine Hospitals, Custom-Houses, &c. The First Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, and the public land. To him the First, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors report. The Second Comptroller prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the Army, Navy, and Indian Departments, and to him the Second, Third, and Fourth Auditors report. The First Auditor adjusts the accounts of the customs, revenue, civil service and private acts of Congress. The Second Auditor adjusts accounts relating to pay, clothing and recruiting of the army, the arsenals, armories and ordnance, and the Indian Department. The Third Auditor adjusts accounts for army subsistence, fortifications, military academy and roads, quartermaster's department and military claims. The Fourth Auditor adjusts the navy accounts, the Fifth diplomatic, and the Sixth postal affairs.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

Has charge of business growing out of military affairs, keeps the records of the army, issues commissions, directs the movement of troops, superintends their payment, stores, clothing, arms and equipments and ordnance, constructs fortifications, and conducts works of military engineering, and river and harbor improvements.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

Has charge of the Naval Establishment and all business connected therewith, issues Naval Commissions, instructions and orders, supervises the enlistment and discharge of seamen, the Marine Corps, the construction of Navy Yards and Docks, the construction and equipment of Vessels, the purchase of provisions, stores, clothing and ordnance, the conduct of surveys and hydrographical operations.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Has charge of the survey, management, sales and grants of Public Lands, the examination of Pension and Bounty Land claims, the management of Indian affairs, the examination of Inventions and awards of Patents, the collection of Statistics, the distribution of Seeds, Plants, etc., the taking of Censuses, the management of Government mines, the erection of Public Buildings, and the construction of wagon roads to the Pacific.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Has charge of the Postal System, the establishment and discontinuance of Post Offices, appointment of Postmasters, the contracts for carrying the mails, the Dead Letter Office, maintains an inspection to prevent frauds, mail depredations, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Attorney-General, who is the head of this department, is the legal adviser of the President and heads of departments, examines titles, applications for pardons, and judicial and legal appointments, conducts and argues suits in which Government is concerned, etc.

The Court holds one General term, annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday in December.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The National Legislature consists of a Senate of two members from each State, making the full Senate now consist of seventy-six members, and a House of Representatives, now having two hundred and ninety-three members. The Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of their several States, for a term of six years, either by concurrent vote, or by joint ballot, as the State may prescribe. The members of the House of Representatives are usually elected by a plurality vote in districts of each State, whose bounds are prescribed by the Legislature, for the term of two years. In a few instances they have been elected at large, *i. e.*, by the plurality vote of the entire State.

The Constitution requires nine years' citizenship to qualify for admission to the Senate, and seven years' to the House of Representatives. An act approved July 26, 1866, requires the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of any Senatorial term, on the second Tuesday, after its first meeting, to elect a successor, each House nominating *viva voce*, and then convening in Joint Assembly to compare nominations. In case of agreement, such person shall be declared duly elected; and if they do not agree, then balloting to continue from day to day at 12 M. during the Session until choice has been made. Vacancies are to be filled in like manner.

The members of each House receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum, and actual mileage at twenty cents per mile. For each day's absence, except when caused by sickness, \$8 per diem is deducted from the salary. The Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$8,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The House of Representatives of the United States is composed of members elected by Districts. The number apportioned to the States has varied at each decennial census, as shown by the following table:

Census.	When Apportioned.	Whole No. Rep.	Ratio, One to
	By Constitution.....	65.....	.....
1790.....	April 14,	1792.....	33,000
1800.....	Jan. 14,	1802.....	23,000
1810.....	Dec. 21,	1811.....	35,000
1820.....	March 7,	1822.....	40,000
1830.....	May 22,	1832.....	46,700
1840.....	June 25,	1842.....	70,680
1850.....	July 30,	1852.....	93,423
1860.....	April —,	1861.....	127,000
1870.....	Dec. —,	1871.....	142,000
1880.....	March —,	1882.....	154,316
1890.....	June —,	1891.....	175,905

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW APPORTIONMENT BILL.

*Be it enacted, &c.,* That after the 31 of March, 1891, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 356 members, to be apportioned among the several States as follows:

Alabama.....	9	Illinois.....	22	Michigan.....	12	New York.....	31	Tennessee.....	10
Arkansas.....	6	Indiana.....	13	Minnesota.....	7	North Carolina..	9	Texas.....	13
California.....	7	Iowa.....	11	Mississippi.....	7	North Dakota...	1	Vermont.....	2
Colorado.....	2	Kansas.....	8	Missouri.....	15	Ohio.....	21	Virginia.....	10
Connecticut.....	4	Kentucky.....	11	Montana.....	1	Oregon.....	2	Washington.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Louisiana.....	6	Nebraska.....	6	Pennsylvania...	30	West Virginia...	4
Florida.....	2	Maine.....	4	Nevada.....	1	Rhode Island...	2	Wisconsin.....	10
Georgia.....	11	Maryland.....	6	New Hampshire..	2	South Carolina..	7	Wyoming.....	1
Idaho.....	1	Massachusetts...	13	New Jersey.....	8	South Dakota...	2		

SEC. 2. That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 356.

SEC. 3. That in each State entitled under this apportionment, the number to which such State may be entitled in the Fifty-first, and each subsequent Congress, shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, and equal in number to the Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, no one district electing more than one Representative; provided, that unless the Legislature of such State shall otherwise provide, before the election of such Representatives shall take place, as provided by law, where no change shall be hereby made in the representation of a State, the Representatives thereof to the Fifty-first Congress shall be elected therein as now provided by law; if the number as hereby provided for shall be larger than it was before this change, then the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to said State, under this apportionment, may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the districts as now prescribed by law in said State, and if the number hereby provided for shall in any State be less than it was before the change hereby made, then the whole number to such State hereby provided for shall be elected at large, unless the Legislatures of said States have provided or shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein.



## The Presidents of the United States.

**Washington, George**, the celebrated American patriot, commander-in-chief of American armies, and first President of the United States; a Federalist; educated in ordinary school, at 16, surveyed Lord Fairfax's property in the Alleghany mountains; major in provincial militia in his 19th year; served as colonel under General Braddock; commander of the Virginia troops till 1758; served his country as senator; took command of the army of America in June, 1775, at Cambridge; resigning his commission to Congress soon after the war, he returned to his seat at Mt. Vernon. In 1789 he was elected President, and, being re-elected, held office till 1797, when he again retired to Mt. Vernon. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732; died at Mt. Vernon, December 14, 1799.

**Adams, John**, Federalist, 2d President United States; educated at Harvard 1751-5; admitted to the bar in 1758; on commission to prepare Declaration of Independence; ambassador to France; 1st minister to Great Britain; Vice-President under Washington's administration. Born at Braintree, Massachusetts; died July 4th, 1826, aged 50.

**Jefferson, Thomas**, 3d President of the United States; served two terms, 1801-9; elected as a Democratic-Republican; educated at William and Mary college, Williamsburg; drafted Declaration of Independence, 1776; Governor of Virginia, 1779-81; member of congress, 1783; minister to France; Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet, 1790; Vice-President United States, 1797, and President, 1801; founder of University of Virginia. Born at Shadwell, Virginia, 1743; died in Monticello, 1826.

**Madison, James**, 4th President of the United States; served two terms, 1809-17; graduated at Princeton, New Jersey, 1771; was a delegate to congress in 1779; took his seat in March, 1780, where he remained three years; member of congress, 1789; elected President by a vote of 122 out of 175; during his administration war with Great Britain was declared; the contest was commenced in February, 1813; a treaty of peace was signed by United States commissioners, at Ghent, 1814. Born at King George, Virginia, 1751; died in Montpelier, near Orange Court House, Virginia, 1836.

**Monroe, James**, 5th President of the United States; received his education at William and Mary college; became a general in the army during the revolution; the Federal Constitution of the American States originated with him; became member of congress, 1783; United States senator, 1790; later became minister to France; he made the purchase of the Territory of New Orleans, and district of Louisiana for his government at the cost of \$15,000,000; after this he was made minister to England, and also to Spain; served as Secretary of State during Madison's administration; in 1817 was elected President of the United States; was a justice of the peace in Virginia after vacating the Presidency. Born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758; died in New York, July 4, 1831.

**Adams, John Quincy**, one of the ablest of American statesmen; 6th President of the United States; National Republican and Abolitionist; educated at Harvard; Secretary of State under Monroe; ambassador to Berlin, congress of Vienna and Court of St. James; after serving as President he was chosen as representative of his district. Born at Braintree, Mass., July, 1767; died in Washington, Feb. 23, 1848, aged 81.

**Jackson, Andrew**, 7th President of the United States; was elected by the new Democratic party; district attorney of Tennessee; United States senator, 1797; served in Creek war, 1813; major general in 1814; governor of Florida, 1821; elected President of the United States, 1829; served two terms; in 1832, South Carolina declared that the tariff acts were unconstitutional, and prepared to resist the national authority; President Jackson being in office, determined to execute the laws; he sent a war vessel to Charleston, and informed them of his intention to seize and hang them as soon as they fired the first gun against the national authority. Born at Waxhaw, North Carolina, 1767; died near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1845.

**Van Buren, Martin**, 8th President of the United States; was elected United States senator; governor of New York, 1829; Secretary of State under President Jackson; minister to England; Vice-President with Jackson, 2nd term; President one term, 1837-41. Born at Kinderhook, New York, 1726; died there, July 24, 1862.

**Harrison, William Henry**, 9th President of the United States; served under St. Clair and Wayne; in 1795, he was put in command of Fort Washington, where Chincunati now stands; member of congress, 1799, and in 1801, governor of the new Territory of Indiana; attacked and defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe; by his victory at Perry, recovered American territories from the British; pursued them into Canada, and routed them in the battle of the Thames; United States senator, 1821; candidate for President in 1836; in 1839 was nominated over Clay and Scott; a stormy campaign followed; Martin Van Buren received 60 electoral votes, Harrison 234, and was inaugurated; the hopes aroused by the judicious selection of his cabinet were frustrated by his sudden death at Washington, April 4th, 1841. Born in Berkeley, Charles City county, Virginia, 1773.

**Tyler, John**, 10th President of the United States; was the son of a distinguished revolutionary judge and patriot; elected Vice-President of the United States, 1840, became President one month after entering office by the death of President Harrison; Texas annexed during his administration; was President of the Peace Convention of 1861, assembled to endeavor to avert the war of 1861-5. Born in Charles City county, Virginia, 1790; died at Richmond, 1862.

**Polk, James Knox**, 11th President of the United States; the name was originally Pollock, of Irish origin; was a supporter of Jackson and opponent of John Quincy Adams; speaker of the house of representatives in 1835, and 1837; after serving 14 years in congress he declined being re-elected; governor of Tennessee; elected President of the United States in 1845; war with Mexico began during his administration, and Wisconsin admitted to the Union; the independent Treasury system adopted during his term. Born in

Mecklenburg county, North Carolina in 1795; died at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1849.

**Taylor, General Zachary**, 12th President of the United States; served in war of 1812; defended Ft. Harrison, on Wabash river, for which he was made major; lieutenant-colonel 1819; distinguished in Black Hawk and Seminole wars; chief in command of Southwest division United States army in 1840; with 6,000 men he defeated Santa Anna with his 20,000 at Buena Vista, which defeat led to the peace of 1848; and his election to the Presidency in that year; President one year and four months; succeeded by Vice-President Fillmore; Whig. Born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784; died July 9, 1850.

**Fillmore, Millard**, 13th President of the United States; was comptroller State of New York, in 1847; elected to congress four times; Vice-President of the United States, 1848; took the oath of office as President of the United States, July 10, 1850, President Taylor having died

**Lincoln, Abraham**, 16th President of the United States; was taught common branches by his mother in Spencer county, Indiana, afterward by his step-mother; made a voyage at 19 to New Orleans on a flat-boat; from Indiana the family removed to Decatur, Ill., in 1830, where Abraham split rails and aided his father in making a farm; in 1832 was captain in the Black Hawk war on the Mississippi border; storekeeper, postmaster, and a surveyor; elected to the general assembly in 1834; studied law, and became a member of the bar in 1837, at age of 28; again served in the legislature, as a Whig; elected to congress in 1846; stumped the State of Illinois, jointly with Stephen A. Douglas for the senatorship; Douglas became senator, but Lincoln defeated him in the race for the presidency, and was inaugurated March 4th, 1861. During his administration the mighty civil war occurred 1861-5. Elected to a second term as President 1861. Born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 12, 1809; assassinated at Washington, by John Wilkes Booth, a political enemy, April 14th, 1865, dying early on the morning of the 15th. The funeral of Lincoln was the most impressive of any man in a republican nation.

**Johnson, Andrew**, American statesman and 17th President of the United States; son of Jacob A., who was town constable, sexton, and porter of the State bank; apprenticed to a tailor at 10; was educated by his wife after marriage; elected State legislator; member of congress; appointed military governor of Tennessee, and served as Vice-President under Lincoln, second term, becoming President of the United States upon the latter's assassination. Born at Raleigh, N. C., 1808; died 1875.

**Grant, Ulysses Simpson**, 18th President of the United States; served two terms, 1869-77; educated at West Point; was 2d lieutenant 4th regiment Infantry; captain; adjutant-general of Illinois; colonel 21st Illinois volunteers; brigadier-general, lieutenant-general and general of American Armies; Republican in politics; famous for his successes in the civil war between the North and South. General Grant made a tour around the world, passing through the great countries of the globe, and arrived back at San Francisco, California, September 30, 1879. Born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822; died at Mt. McGregor, August 18, 1885.

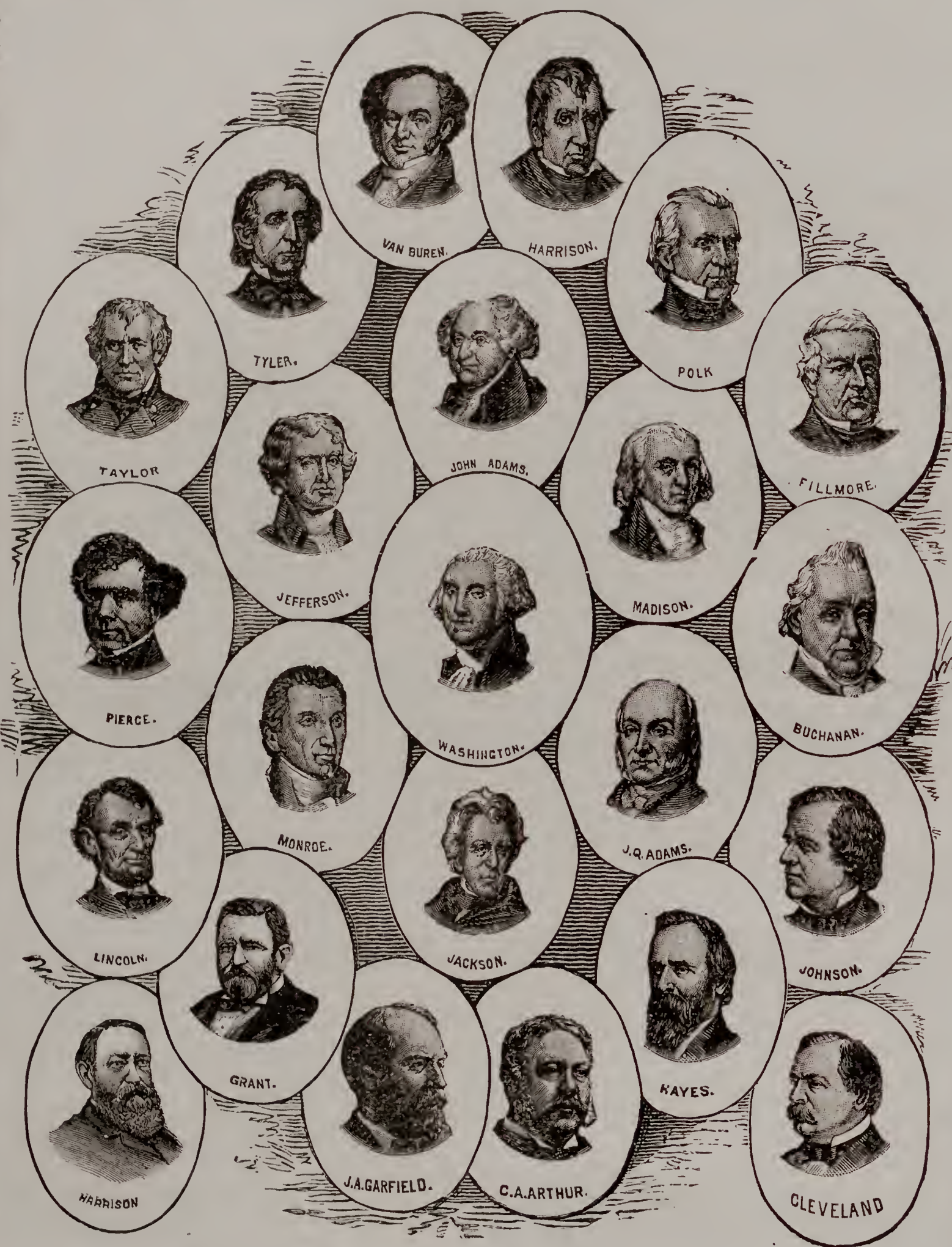
**Hayes, Rutherford Birchard**, the 19th President of the United States; admitted to the bar in 1846; entered the army from Ohio in 1861; major-general, 1865; governor of Ohio, 1868-70; Republican nominee for President in 1876; the electoral deciding vote being disputed, by the decision of the electoral commission, he was made President. Born at Delaware, Ohio, 1822.

**Garfield, James Abram**, the 20th President of the United States; inaugurated March 4th, 1881; was educated at Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1856; the following year was made President of Hiram college; elected State senator in 1859; soon after on the outbreak of the war, 1861-5, he entered as colonel of 42d Ohio regiment; for his meritorious conduct at the battle of Chickamunga, was made major-general; chosen United States senator from Ohio; elected President by the Republicans, 1880; after three months' service as President was shot by Charles Guiteau, at Washington, July 2d, 1881; after a long and painful illness, died at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, 1881. Born at Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831.

**Arthur, Chester Allan**, 21st President of the United States, and third Vice-President to reach the Presidency; educated at Union, Vermont; admitted to the bar of New York, in 1850; quartermaster general, and collector of the port of New York, 1871-8; elected Vice-President with General Garfield, and succeeded to the Presidency upon his death. Born at Fairfield, Vermont, Oct. 5, 1830; died Nov. 18, 1886.

**Cleveland, Grover**, 22nd President of the United States; educated at the academy in Clinton, New York; commenced the study of law at Buffalo in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; appointed assistant district attorney of Erie county in 1863; in 1869 he was elected sheriff of the same county; two years later he was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1883 he was elected governor of New York; his political fortunes still continued, and in 1884 he was elected President of the United States. Born at Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, in March, 1837.

**Harrison, Benjamin**, 23rd President of the United States; educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, graduating in 1852; studied law in Cincinnati under Judge Storer; was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1860; in 1862 he entered the army as Colonel of the 70th Indiana regiment, and before the close of the civil war was given command of the first brigade, 20th army corps; in 1881 he was elected to the United States senate, serving six years; was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Ohio, near Cincinnati.



July 7, 1850. Born in the township of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, January 7th, 1800; died in Buffalo, March 8, 1871.

**Pierce, Franklin**, 14th President of the United States; member of State Legislature, 1829-33; speaker of the House; member of Congress, 1833-37; opposed internal improvement policy, West Point appropriation, and anti-slavery measures; youngest United States senator, 1837; resigned 1842; joined the army, 1847; commissioned brigadier-general under General Scott; after the ending of the war, he resumed the practice of law; nominated for the Presidency by the Democrats at Baltimore, 1852; defeated General Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate. Born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, 1804; died at Concord, 1869.

**Buchanan, James**, 15th President of the United States, term 1857-1861; educated at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; minister to St. Petersburg; member of Congress; ambassador to England; during his term the civil war of 1861-5 was begun. Born at Stony Batter, Pennsylvania; died in Lancaster, 1868.



# POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM WASHINGTON, 1789, TO HARRISON, 1889.

NAME OF PARTIES.	LENGTH OF TERM	ELECTORAL VOTES CAST BY EACH PARTY	NUMBER OF STATES VOTING	NUMBER OF VOTES NOT CAST OR VACANCIES IN ELEC. COL.	POPULAR VOTE.	CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.	CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT
Federalist	1789.	56	10	4		George Washington	John Adams	George Washington
Anti-Federalist	1793.	13				No Candidate		
Federalist	1793.	77	15	3		George Washington	John Adams	George Washington, 2d term
Republican	1797.	55				No Candidate		
Federalist	1797.	71	16			John Adams		John Adams
Republican	1801.	68				Thomas Jefferson		
Republican	1801.	73	16			Thomas Jefferson	Arron Burr	Thomas Jefferson
Federalist	1805.	65				John Adams		
Republican	1805.	162	17			Thomas Jefferson, 2d term	George Clinton	Thomas Jefferson, 2d term
Federalist	1809.	14				Charles C. Pinckney		
Republican	1809.	123				James Madison	George Clinton	James Madison
Section of Republican	1813.	6	17	1		George Clinton		
Federalist		47				Charles C. Pinckney		
Republican	1813.	128	18	1		James Madison	Elbridge Gerry	James Madison, 2d term
Federalist	1817.	89				DeWitt Clinton		
Republican	1817.	183	19	4		James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	James Monroe
Federalist	1821.	34				Rufus King		
Republican	1821.	231	23	3		James Monroe	Daniel D. Tompkins	James Monroe, 2d term
Faction of Republican	1825.	1				John Quincy Adams		
Republican	1825.	84			105,321	John Quincy Adams	John C. Calhoun	John Quincy Adams
"		99			155,872	Andrew Jackson	Defeated in House of Rep'ts.	
"	1829.	41	24	1	44,282	William H. Crawford		
"		37			46,587	Henry Clay		
Democratic	1829.	178			647,231	Andrew Jackson	John C. Calhoun	Andrew Jackson
National Republican	1833.	83	24		509,097	John Quincy Adams		
Democratic	1833.	219			687,502	Andrew Jackson	Martin VanBuren	Andrew Jackson, 2d term
Nullification Faction	to	11	24	2		John Floyd		
National Republican		49			530,189	Henry Clay		
Anti Masonic	1837.	7			33,108	William Wirt		
Democratic	"	170				Martin VanBuren	R. M. Johnson	Martin VanBuren
Anti-VanBuren Dem	1837.	26			761,549	Hugh L. White		
"	to	11	26			Willie P. Mangum		
Whig	1841.	73			736,656	Will H. Harrison		
Whig		14				Daniel Webster		
Whig	1841.	234			1,275,017	W. H. Harrison	John Tyler	Wm. H. Harrison
Democratic	to	60	26		1,128,702	Martin VanBuren		
Liberty, (Abolition)	1845.	0			7,509	James Birney		
Democratic	1845.	170			1,337,243	James Knox Polk	Geo. M. Dallas	James Knox Polk
Whig	to	105	26		1,299,068	Henry Clay		
Liberty	1849.	0			62,300	Jas. G. Birney		
Whig	1849.	163			1,360,101	Zachary Taylor	Millard Fillmore	Zachary Taylor
Democratic	to	127	30		1,220,544	Lewis Cass		
Free Soil		0			291,263	Martin VanBuren		
Liberty League	1853.	0				Gerritt Smith		
Democratic	1853.	254			1,601,474	Franklin Pierce	William R. King	Franklin Pierce
Whig	to	42	31		1,386,578	Winfield Scott		
Free Democracy	1857.	0			156,149	John P. Hale		
Democratic	1857.	174			1,838,169	James Buchanan	John C. Breckenridge	James Buchanan
Republican	to	114	31		1,341,264	Jno. C. Fremont		
American, (Know Not'g)	1861.	8			874,534	Millard Fillmore		
Republican	1861.	180			1,816,352	Abraham Lincoln	Hannibal Hamlin	Abraham Lincoln
Democratic	to	72	33		845,763	J. C. Breckenridge		
Independent Democratic	1865.	12			1,375,157	Stephen A. Douglas		
Constitutional Union		39			589,581	John Bell		
Republican	1865.	212			2,216,067	Abraham Lincoln	Andrew Johnson	Abraham Lincoln, 2d term
Democratic	to	21	25	11	1,808,725	Geo. B. McClellan		
Secessionist	1869.	81		State of Secession.		Jefferson Davis		
Republican	1869.	214			3,015,671	Ulysses S. Grant	Schuyler Colfax	Ulysses S. Grant
Democratic	to	80	34	3	2,709,613	Horatio Seymour		
Not Re-constructed	1873.	23						
Republican	1873.	286			3,597,070	Ulysses S. Grant	Henry Wilson	Ulysses S. Grant, 2d term
Dem. and Liberal Rep.		63			2,834,079	Horace Greeley		
Democratic, Straight Out	to	0	37	17	29,403	Chas. O'Connor		
Prohibition		0		Rejected Votes.	5,608	Jas. R. Black		
Rev. Reform or Free Tr'd		0				Wm. S. Groesbeck		
Anti Secret Society	1877.	0				Chas. Francis Adams		
Republican	1877.	185			4,033,950	Rutherford B. Hayes	Wm. A. Wheeler	Rutherford B. Hayes
Democratic		184			4,284,885	Samuel J. Tilden		
Indep't. or Greenback	to	0	38		81,740	Peter Cooper		
American National		0				James B. Walker		
Prohibition	1881.	0			9,522	Green C. Smith		
Republican	1881.	214			4,449,053	Jas. A. Garfield	Chester A. Arthur	Jas. A. Garfield
Democratic	to	155	38		4,442,035	Winfield S. Hancock		
National or Greenback		0			308,578	Jas. B. Weaver		
Prohibition	1885.	0			10,305	Neal Dow		
Democratic	1885.	219			4,913,248	Grover Cleveland	Thomas A. Hendricks	Grover Cleveland
Republican	to	182	38		4,848,150	Jas. G. Blaine		
National or Greenback		0			133,728	Benj. F. Butler		
Prohibition	1889.	0			151,062	John P. St. John		
Republican	1889.	233			5,441,423	Benjamin Harrison	Levi P. Morton	Benjamin Harrison
Democratic		168			5,536,324	Grover Cleveland		
Prohibition	to	0	38		246,406	Clinton B. Fisk		
Union Labor		0			3,173	Alson J. Streeter		
United Labor		0			147,521	Robert H. Cowdrey		
American	1893.	0			1,591	J. L. Curtis		

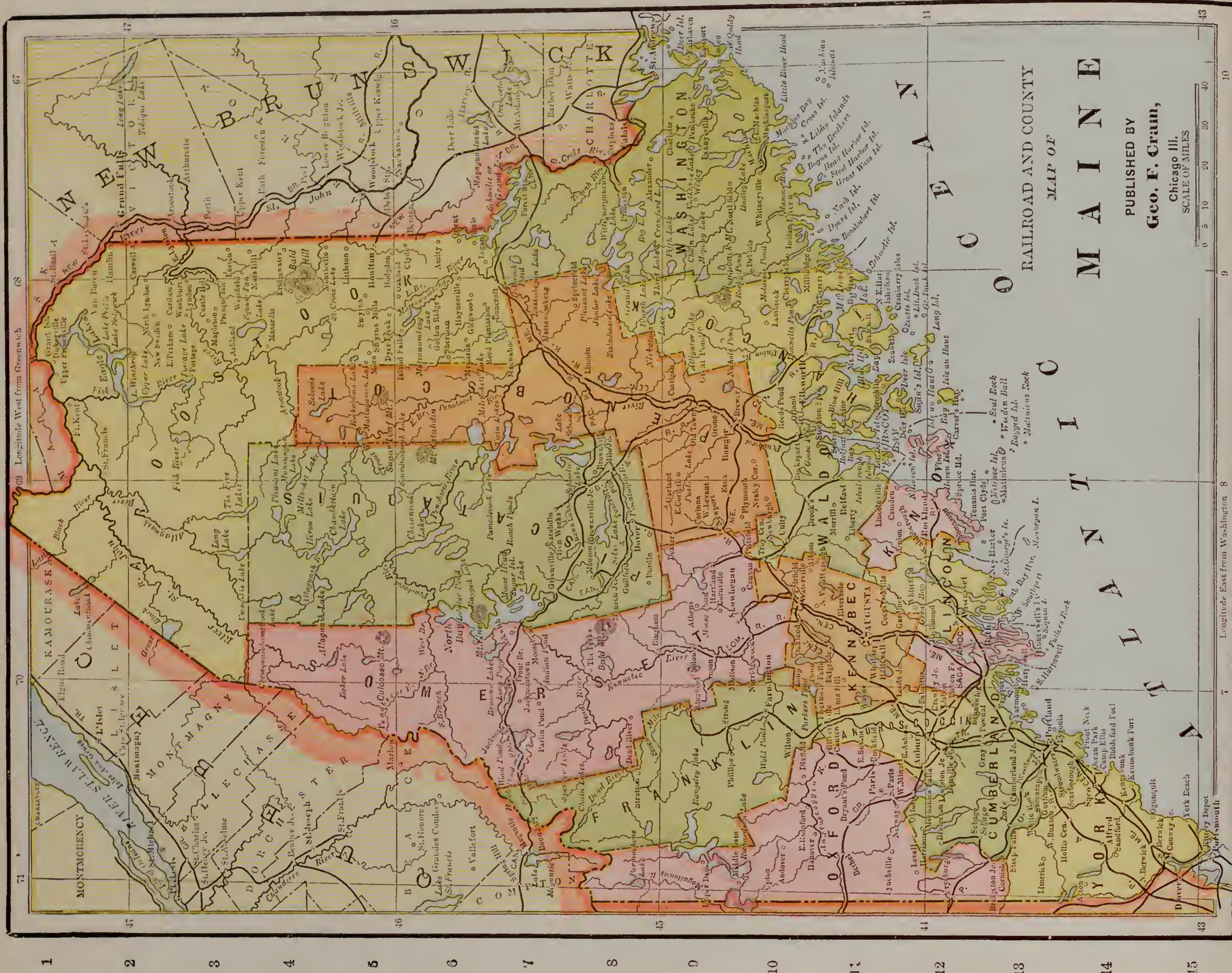
NOTE.—Previous to the election of 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President; the one receiving the highest number of votes, if a majority, was declared elected President, and the next highest, Vice-President. No returns of the popular vote for President are preserved with any accuracy prior to 1824. During the earlier elections, the majority of the States chose the Presidential Electors by their Legislatures, and not by popular vote. Even as late as 1824, six States thus voted, while the State of South Carolina continued to choose Presidential Electors by her Legislature until 1868.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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## STATE OF MAINE.

Area, 29,895 Square Miles.

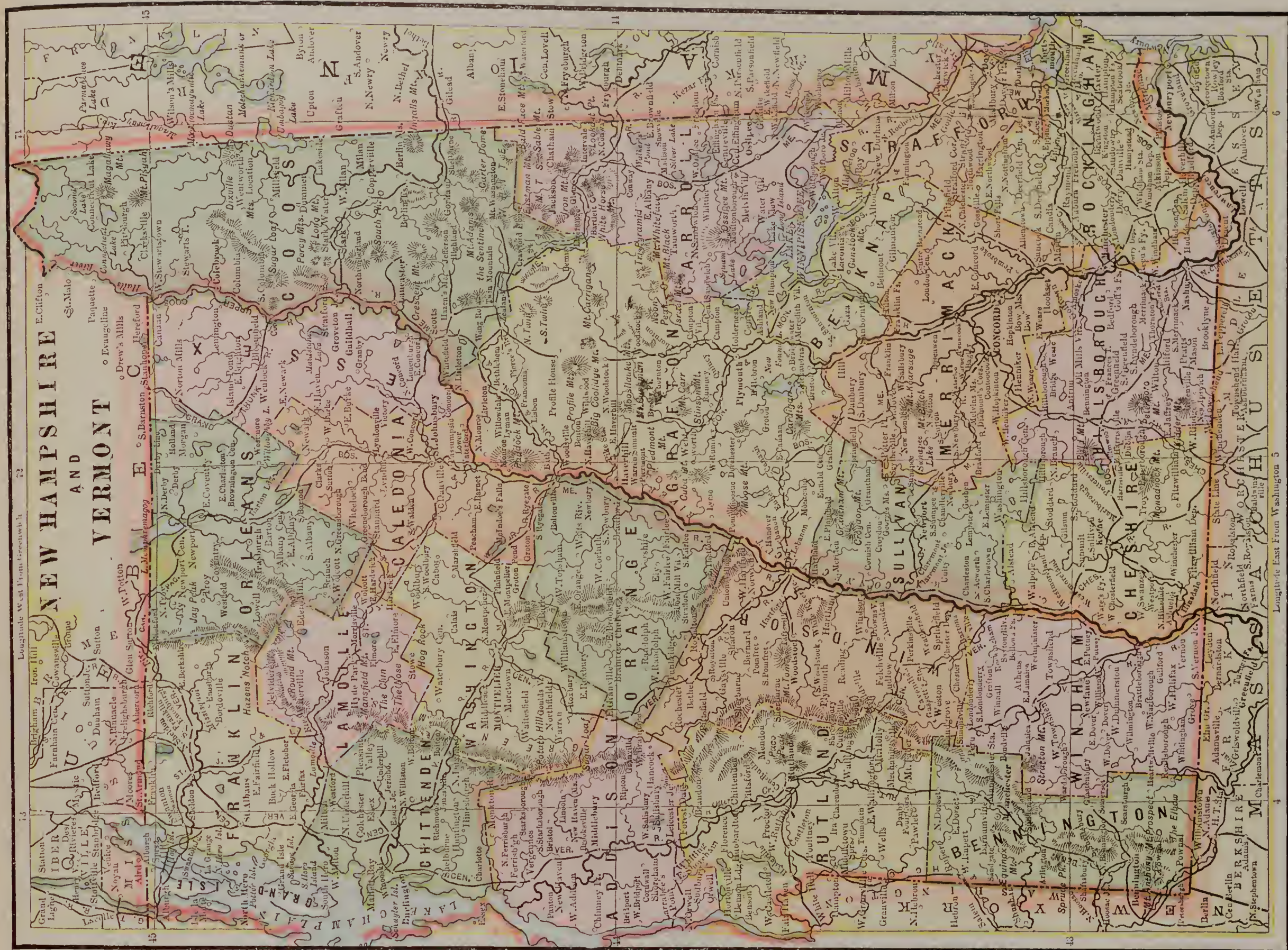
Population (1890), 661,086.

MAINE, the most north-eastern State of the Union, was first discovered in June, 1497 (only five years after Columbus had discovered the new world), by the Cabots, who, on a voyage of exploration, espied the rugged coast of Breton Island. This was only separated from the continent by the narrow frith of Cansaw, and consequently was, with no impropriety, considered as terra firma. The Cabots called it Prima Vista, which, in their native Italian dialect, meant "First Sight" of the continent. The first fruits of this discovery resulted in making known to the world the inexhaustible fisheries of Newfoundland, where, a few years later, the maritime nations of Europe came to gather the treasures of the sea. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the entire coast thereabouts, in the name of Queen Elizabeth. Nineteen years later Bartholomew Gosnold, with a view of utilizing the country for the English, made a fruitless attempt to establish a colony on Cutty Hunk Island, off the coast of Massachusetts, and while thus employed, visited the coast of Maine, but made no attempt to settle a colony there. In 1607 the Plymouth Company of England obtained a grant of land from the crown, at the mouth of the Kennebec, and established a colony on an island just off the coast under the leadership of George Popham, but after one year, the settlers returned to England. From this time an almost unceasing state of warfare existed between the English colonists of Jamestown, Va., and the French of Nova Scotia, who were ever zealous among the natives of the entire country, from the Kennebec to the Bay of Fundy, to convert them to the Catholic faith, and establish missionary stations among them, with a view of ultimately possessing the soil. Pending this rivalry, in 1620, Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a new patent from

James I., granting to the Plymouth Company all the territory lying between 40 degrees and 48 degrees north latitude. These limits include the spot where the Pilgrim Fathers first set their feet on the Rock of Plymouth, a few months later, the same year. Gorges was not one of the Puritans in faith, and according to some contemporaneous historians tried to dispossess them of their pitiful foothold on the verge of a savage continent, which they had seized upon as a last refuge, but they were made of sterner stuff than he, and held on. The sequel was that to Gorges was granted, the next year, all English territory along the coast, lying east of the Piscataqua river, the limits of which were yet to be settled by the fortunes of war. The Indian wars, begun in 1675, were characterized by the most extreme cruelties, and not until 1712 was the country freed from its savage foes. The war of the revolution affected Maine but little, but in the war of 1812 a portion of the country was seized and retained by the British until the conclusion of peace. During the war of the rebellion Maine furnished 70,107 men to the Union armies. The coast of Maine, but 270 miles in a straight line, is so deeply indented by bays and inlets that its actual shore line is fully nine times as great. There are numerous islands off the coast, belonging to the State; the largest is Mount Desert, with an area of 60,000 acres, and from its varied and picturesque scenery is an especial object of interest to tourists. Maine has an extreme length of 300 miles, and an extreme width of 210 miles. The extreme shortness of the summer is the greatest drawback to agriculture—but vegetation advances rapidly. The climate is generally healthy, the exception being in spring and early summer, when pulmonary complaints prevail.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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## STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, 9,005 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 376,530.

NEW HAMPSHIRE was first visited by Europeans in 1614. The earliest settlements in the territory, now comprised in the State, were made at Dover and Portsmouth in 1623. The territory was united with Massachusetts in 1641; was made a royal province in 1679, and again united with Massachusetts in 1689, the union lasting until 1741, when it again became a separate province, and so continued until the Revolution. Among the first of the colonies to declare for Independence, New Hampshire was ever foremost in the cause of liberty. The first constitution was adopted in 1784, and on June 21, 1788, New Hampshire ratified the Constitution of the United States. For many years the colonists were subjected to all the horrors of Indian warfare. During the war of the Revolution no State bore a more active part than New Hampshire; her troops were to be found in every battle, and were ever distinguished for their bravery. From 1861 to 1865 the State furnished 33,937 men to the Federal armies, this number equaling more than one-tenth of the total population for 1860. The old patent to the Plymouth Company made by King James in 1606, covered all lands between 40 degrees and 48 degrees north latitude. This included New Hampshire and became a starting point for the chain of titles to lands in this State. When this royal patent was granted nothing was known of the great interior, but the fiat of the King was all-sufficient to establish titles even to unknown limits. Thus the country remained until 1614, when the famous John Smith, of the Jamestown Colony, on a voyage of observation along the New England coast, entered the Piscataqua river with his vessel, and was delighted with its rugged head lands and tranquil harborage. He soon returned to England and published a description of the country, with a map of the sea coast. This he presented to Prince Charles. The young Prince was greatly pleased with Smith's map, and his rose-tinted description of the new country, and gave it the name of New England. There are other sources from which the name is said to have been given, but none verified by so good authority as Belknap, from whom the above is taken. The physical features of the State are grand and imposing, its average elevation above tide water being 1,200 feet, but the White Mountains are its crowning glory. The highest peak of this range is 6,000 feet above the sea. The range is cleft to its base in many places by what are called notches, as if some of the forces of nature had cut gaps through the mountain. Thriving villages have sprung up, supported by visitors at these celebrated summer resorts in quest of recreation and a healthful atmosphere. Although the difference in elevation, in this state, causes the temperature to vary considerably, all parts of the state are remarkably healthful. The soil is below the average in fertility, but sufficiently productive to grow all the cereals assisted by good cultivation, especially in the southern parts of the state. The northern portions are better adapted to the grazing interests.

## VERMONT.

Area, 9,135 Square Miles.

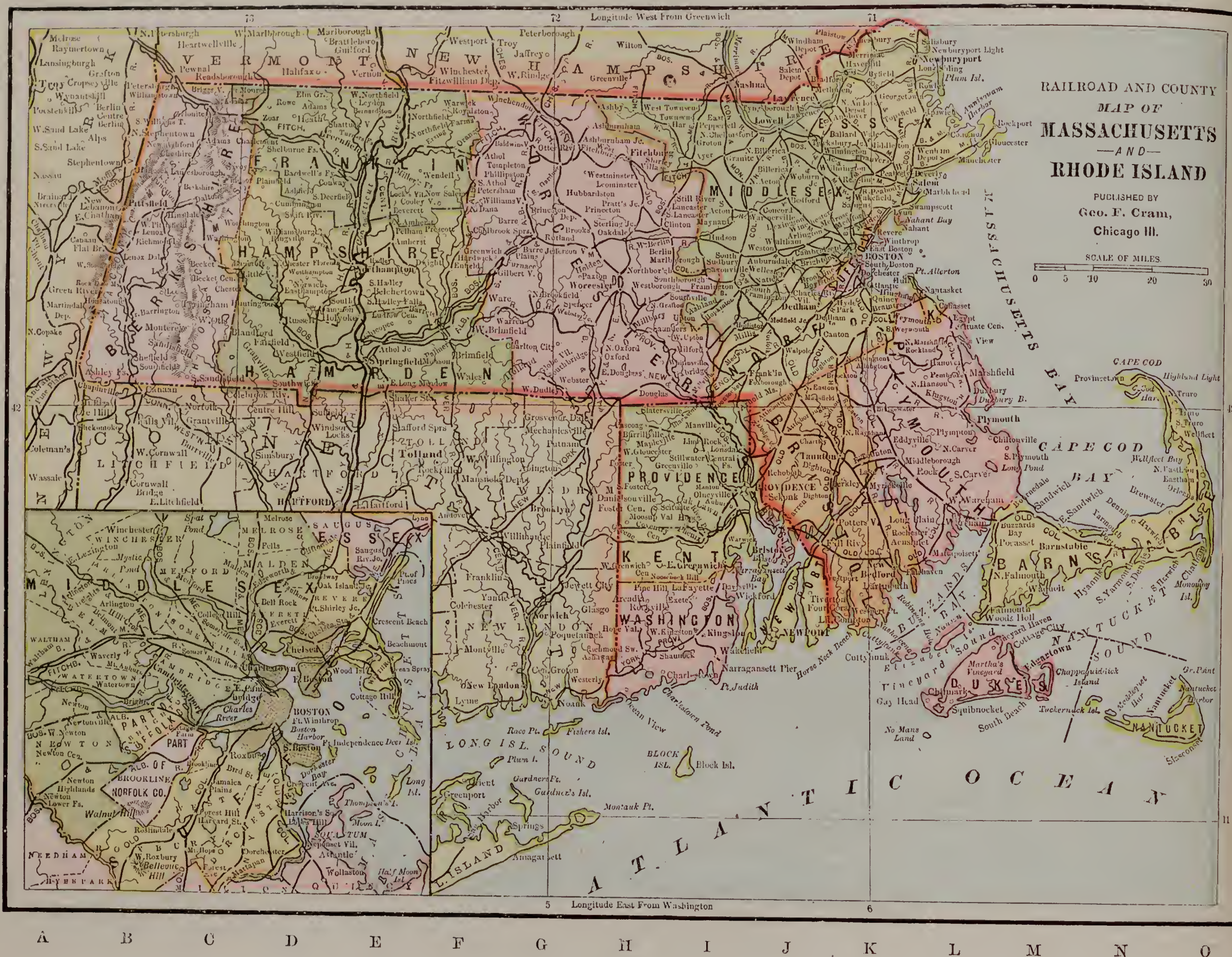
Population (1890), 332,422.

VERMONT, the first state admitted under the Federal Constitution, was visited by white men as early as 1609, but the first permanent settlement was that made in 1724, at Fort Dummer, near the present site of Brattleboro. The territory was claimed by both New Hampshire and New York, but the King of Great Britain granted jurisdiction over the territory west of the Connecticut to the latter colony. The people resented the authority which New York sought to exercise, and in 1771 declared themselves independent of both New Hampshire and New York. In 1776, they sought and failed to obtain admission to the confederacy, and in 1777, after their declaration of independence, they again applied for admission, but through the opposition of New York and the inaction of Congress, it was not until March 4, 1791, that the state was permitted to join the original thirteen. The first constitution was adopted in 1777, was amended in 1786, and again in 1793—and in 1870 several important changes were made. Although not permitted to join the confederated colonies, and without a voice in their councils, Vermont sustained an active part in the Revolutionary War, her troops distinguishing themselves in numerous hard fought battles. In the war of 1812, and again in the Civil War, the "Green Mountain Boys" well sustained their reputation for bravery. From 1861 to 1865, the state contributed to the Union armies 33,288 men. It was with a jealous eye that the old Massachusetts colony beheld the progress of Vermont settlements in America; nor was it alone a pecuniary issue between the two nationalities, in her estimation. To guard against Indian attacks the Massachusetts colony, in 1724, built Fort Dummer, on the bank of the Connecticut. This was the first white settlement within the limits of the present State of Vermont. The whole country was then claimed by Massachusetts, by virtue of the Plymouth grant. This claim was disputed by the New Hampshire colony, but settled in 1740, by the crown, in favor of the latter. Meantime, the fertile valleys of the Connecticut which borders this state, began to be settled up, and in 1763, New York claimed this whole territory as a part of her original grant from Charles II. to the Duke of York. This aroused the people to a high degree of excitement. Old Ethan Allen's blood was up, and he counseled resistance. Happily, a new issue soon came before both the contending parties, that made them lay aside their ambitious schemes to be settled at a future day. Allen, at the head of the Vermont militia, was promptly in the Revolutionary field, and in the name of "The Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," surprised and took Ticonderoga from the English, in 1775, to co-operate with Arnold and Montgomery in their invasion of Canada. The Green Mountain boys fought with Stark at the battle of Bennington, and rendered good service in the war. After several ineffectual attempts owing to the opposition of New York, Vermont was admitted into the Union in 1790, she having compromised the claim of that State, by the payment to her of \$30,000. The climate is extremely healthful—malarial diseases never occur, and pulmonary complaints are not nearly so common as in Maine and New Hampshire.



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## STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

*Area, 8,040 Square Miles.*

*Population (1890), 2,238,913.*

*Area, 1,085 Square Miles.*

*Population (1890), 345,506.*

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the original thirteen, was first settled by the English in 1602, but was abandoned the same year. The first permanent settlement was made by the Puritans from England, in 1620. In 1628, the colony of Massachusetts Bay was founded, and the two colonies were united in 1692, and in 1693 the Island counties were added, and Massachusetts remained a Royal Province until the Revolution. The commonwealth of Massachusetts is considered a sort of patriarch among the States. Its record runs back over a period of more than two and a half centuries. The history of Massachusetts cannot be written in the space we have to give to it, and there is no need of this, for the most cursory reader of American history must be familiar with the leading events in the growth of this State. Its settlement by the Puritans, at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1620; the war of King Phillip, in 1675, during the progress of which twelve towns and 600 houses were burned by the savages; the opening scenes of the Revolution at Lexington, Boston, and Bunker Hill; the ratification of the Federal Constitution at Boston in 1788, are some few of the events that signalized its early career. Its length is about 160 miles, and average breadth fifty miles, its extreme breadth in the eastern part being 100 miles. The surface of the State is very much broken, and nowhere exhibits any great extent of plain except along the low and sandy sea coast. Although rugged, Massachusetts has no very high mountains. The Hoosac and Taconic ranges, southern extensions of the Green mountains, are parallel ridges passing across the western part of the State and entering Connecticut. Saddle Mountain is the highest peak in these mountains, it attaining an altitude of 3,600 feet. East of the Hoosac range lies the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, a tract of land forty miles in width, through the center of which the broad river pours its mighty tide. The Connecticut is the New England "Father of Waters." Its course through Massachusetts is so rapid that it requires canals to render it navigable.

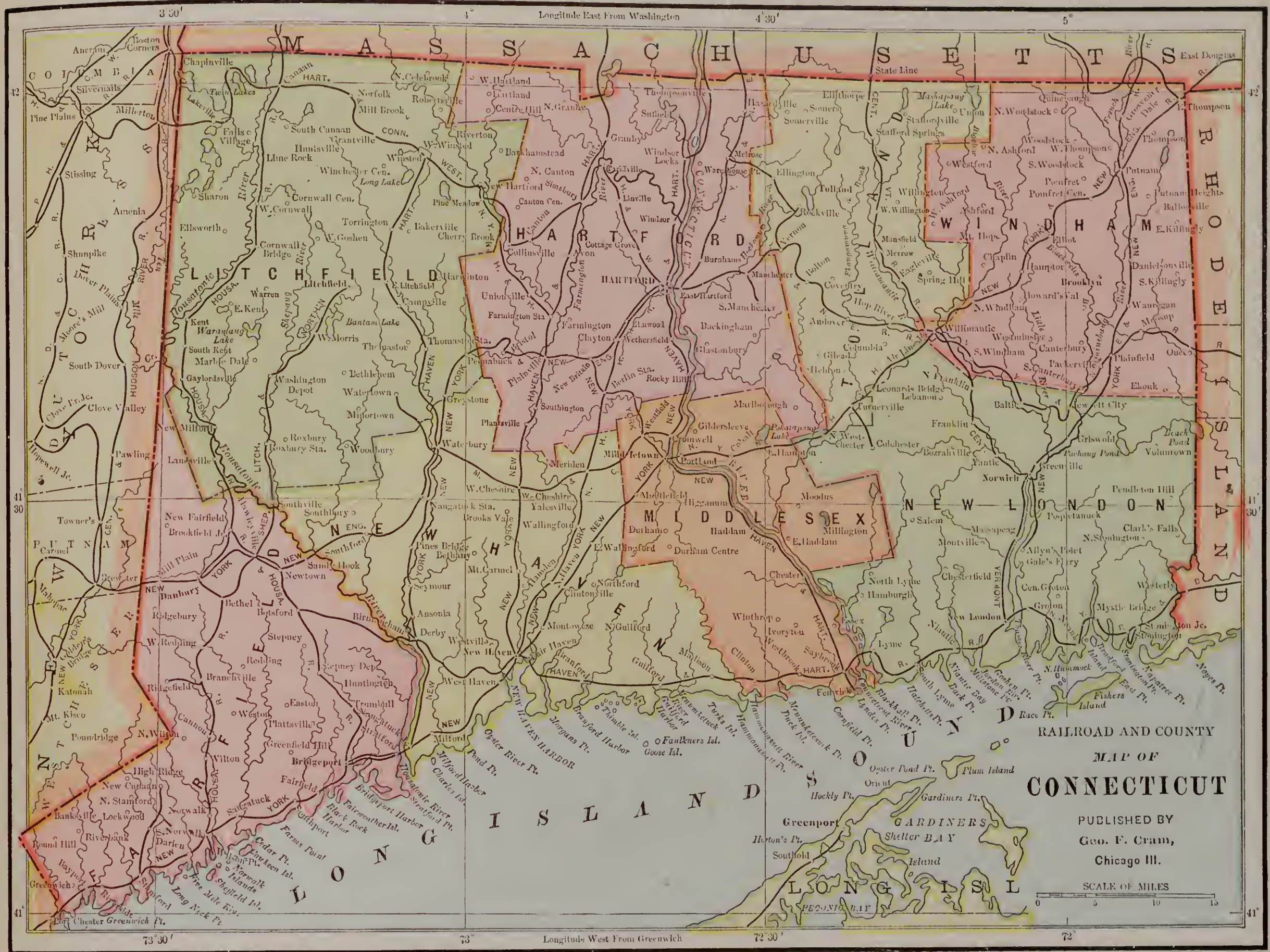
The soil of the State is fertile only in the valleys, the hillsides and low sandy plains being worthless for agriculture. The State is eminent in three great industries, viz:—Manufacturing, commerce, and fisheries. The manufactures are of immense variety and extent. Ship-building is also extensively carried on along the coast. The State ranks second in manufacturing. Owing to its abundance of natural harbors and its vast mechanical products, Massachusetts ranks highly as a commercial State. The fisheries of Massachusetts are a source of great revenue. The public school system of Massachusetts is founded on an experience of 250 years, and is very superior. The climate near the sea coast is variable. The seasons in the interior are equable, and in the mountains the winters are quite severe. It is safe to say that Massachusetts is a typical American State.

RHODE ISLAND, the smallest State in the Union, was first settled at Providence, in 1636, by Roger Williams; in 1638, Newport and Portsmouth were settled by William Coddington and others; a third settlement was made at Warwick, in 1643, and the same year a patent for the union of the colonies was obtained, which, however, did not go into effect until 1647. Liberty of conscience regarding religious belief was the principle upon which Williams founded his colony, and Rhode Island is believed to be the first government in existence to endorse this principle. The Constitution of the United States was not ratified until May 29, 1790, this being the last of the original States to come into the Union. The charter granted by Charles II., in 1663, served as the fundamental law of the State until 1843, when the present constitution was ratified by the people. Both by sea and land the State bore an active part in the Revolution. The first naval squadron sent against the enemy sailed from Providence, under command of Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island.

The surface of the State is hilly, but not mountainous, and the sea coast, which bears a large proportion of its area, is rugged. The Narragansett Bay bisects the State from south to north, leaving the greater part on its east bank. Providence, the capital of the State, is the wealthiest city in the United States, and probably, in the world, according to its census. Here, the celebrated Brown University was established, in 1764. The rivers of the State constitute no insignificant source of its wealth. The Providence River is an arm of the Narragansett Bay, and is navigable as far as Providence for vessels of 1,500 tons burden. The Pawcatuck waters the south-western section of the State, and affords several water privileges which are successfully used. The soil is of a slaty formation, producing luxuriant grasses, but not so well adapted to the growth of cereals. Oak, walnut, hickory, and chesnut, are the principal growths of the forests, but pine is found on the plains. Butter, cheese, and milk, are the most important of the agricultural productions for exportations. Her fishing interests are very valuable, giving employment to a large number of fishermen, who live on the small islands along the coast. The manufacturing interests are by far the largest—there being not more than four or five States possessing a greater capital invested in manufacturing interests. The climate, though subject to frequent changes, is quite healthful. The seasons are more uniform than in the northern New England States, there not being such extremes of temperature.



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## STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Area, 4,815 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 746,258.

CONNECTICUT, although the third smallest in the Federal Union, has a history worthy the study of moralists, jurists and political economists. A few years subsequent to the exploration of her shores and her interior by the Dutch, Lords Say, Seal and others, in 1631 obtained a grant of her soil. This extinguished the Dutch title to her territory, and established the English. In 1633, Hartford was settled, and Windsor and Weathersfield shortly afterward. These were only common-places in their character; the true spirit of the New England principle having been planted at New Haven in 1638, personified by a distinguished company of emigrants from England. The next year these men created a new constitution for the new colony, based on the natural rights of man. It recognized no regal prerogatives; no chartered rights; no preference for "blue blood," or anything else but the will of a free people. This instrument, the first of its kind that history makes a record of, was a model in its adaptability to the wants of a free government. The word King did not appear in it, but at the restoration, when Charles II. came to the throne, it became evident to the leading minds of the colony that the lenient grandeur of the commonwealth of England had, for the time, vanished with the death of Cromwell. Under this new regime a royal charter was sought for and granted in 1662, with very liberal provisions, not inconsistent with republican principles. Fourteen years later, Andros came with a commission as Governor. December 19, 1686, he visited Hartford while the Assembly was in session, and demanded this charter. It was produced, but after a heated debate on it, was seized and hid for preservation in the hollow of an old oak tree. This charter, thus preserved with such pious care, was so free and broad in its provisions that no other constitution seemed necessary for the government of the state, even after the American Revolution, and no change was made in it until 1818. The Charter Oak, whose bosom concealed this precious record of free government in its infancy, survived the official existence of the relic many years, when it was prostrated by the wind.

The people of Connecticut were from the first the incarnation of the true spirit of Puritanism, in its dogmatism as well as its inventive genius. If they made blue laws they also made free laws; and wooden nutmegs, which they are facetiously accused of manufacturing, were not the most important of their inventions. In the year 1780, John Buel Fitch invented and made the first steam engine at Tolland, Conn. This invention revolutionized the pecuniary interests of the world, though it came from an obscure man, of whose citizenship Connecticut may justly be proud.

The fishing interests of the state are large; not only those of the seacoast, but the whale fisheries fitted out at New London for northern seas, and the shad fisheries of the Connecticut river, where these delicious fish have been introduced by artificial means.

Agriculture and dairy farming is carried on to a considerable extent. The principal products are hay, tobacco, potatoes, corn, oats and rye. Manufacture is carried on to a large extent. The clocks, cutlery and edge tools, and fire-arms made there are widely known. Other manufactures of importance are India-rubber goods, sewing machines, agricultural and mechanical implements, silk and woolen goods, boots, shoes, carriages, leather, and saddlery.

The more important minerals of the State are iron, copper, and lead. The largest iron works are at Salisbury. Lead ores are found at Middletown containing small quantities of silver. Building stones of fine quality are abundant, limestone, white and colored marbles, granite, slate, fireclay, potters' clay, and feldspar are all found. At New Preston are white marble works, for preparing the marble of buildings or monuments. The granite quarries on the Connecticut River afford great quantities of material for building purposes.

Like that of all New England the climate is severe in the State. Spring opens in April; cold weather comes about the middle of November and the winters are usually severe, snow being several inches deep, except near the coast, for many weeks at a time; the summer correspondingly warm, the brief autumn very pleasant though often foggy.

Foremost among its educational institutions is the venerable old Yale College, located at New Haven, which was established in 1700. Connected with it is a Theological Seminary, Law School, Fine Art School, and Sheffield Scientific School. Trinity College received its charter under the name of Washington College in 1823; its name was changed to Trinity College in 1845. The Wesleyan University was established at Middletown in 1831. The Theological Institute of Connecticut was established in 1834 at East Windsor, from whence it was subsequently removed to Hartford. Berkly Divinity School organized at Middletown in 1855. The State has a large sea coast in proportion to her area. The principal seaports are Fairfield, Middletown, New Haven, New London and Stonington.

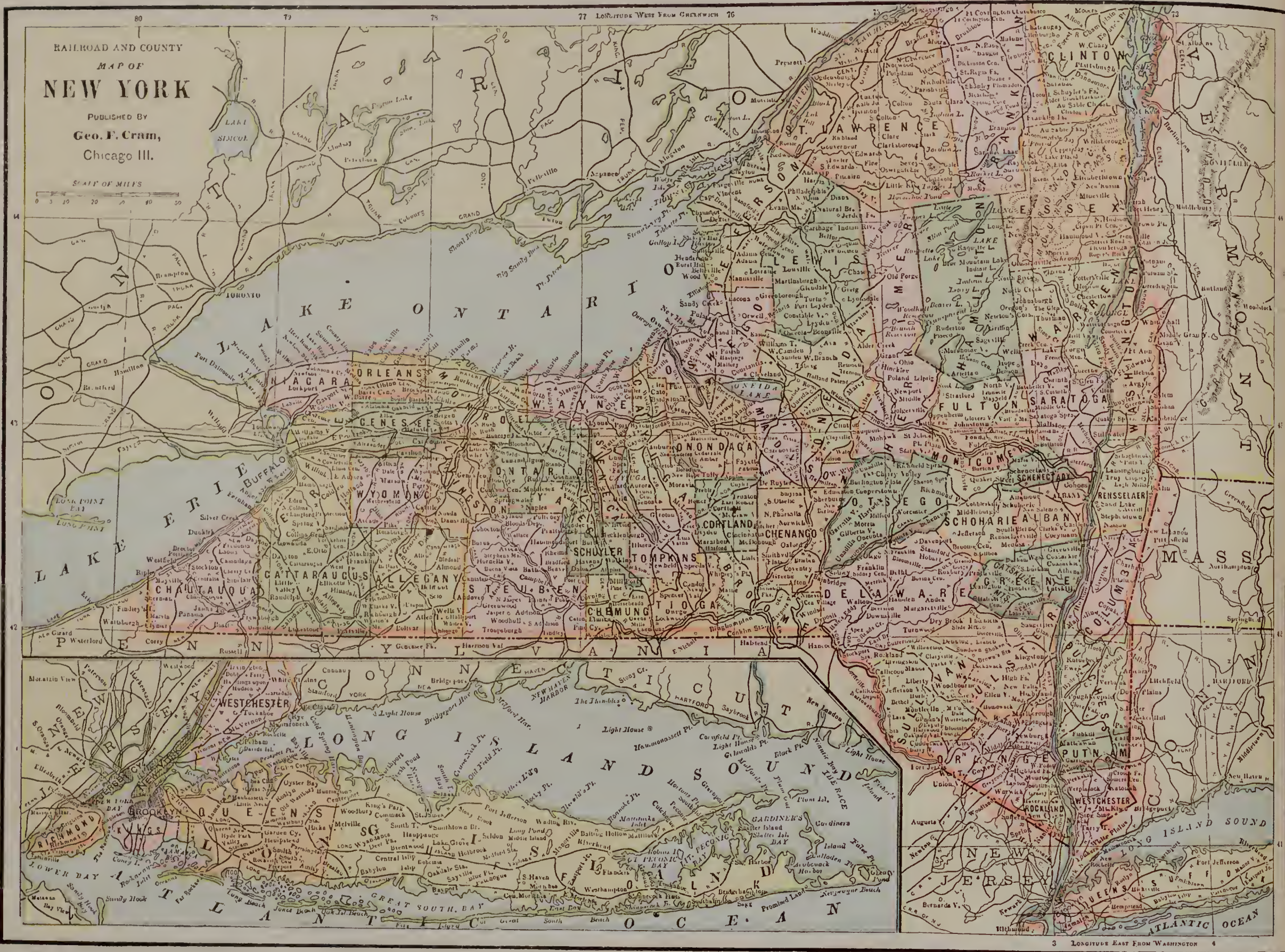


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A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O.

## STATE OF NEW YORK.

Area, 49,170 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 5,997,853.

NEW YORK, the Empire State, was settled by the Dutch in 1614, and they named it New Netherlands, in honor of the Fatherland. It bore this title until it fell into the hands of the English, in 1664, when the name was changed to New York. It was at first explored in September, 1609, by Henry Hudson. Two months before, Lake Champlain, on the north-eastern boundary of the State, was discovered and named by Samuel Champlain. The Northern colonies suffered severely during the French and Indian wars; and in the war between England and France, in 1754, this State formed the battlefield for the contending armies. During the Revolution New York sustained a prominent part. The surface is high in the east and north, whence it slopes away westward into the Hudson River valley, and thence into rolling and gently undulating prairie lands, interspersed with timber groups and placid lakes. There are two mountain groups, the Catskill and the Adirondack. The highest summit in the State is Mount Marcy, its elevation being 5,402 feet. New York ranks first in two great industries—commerce and manufacturing. The commercial importance of the State is due to the great Ocean gate. The manufactures of the State embrace nearly all articles of utility and comfort. The leading articles are mill products, cast-iron ware, clothing, sewing machines, musical instruments, tanned leather, cigars, tobaccos, malt liquors, salt, furniture, and books. In these it has the supremacy over every other State. In the manufacture of boots and shoes it ranks next to Massachusetts—of agricultural implements, next to Ohio—and of planed lumber, next to Illinois.

The climate of New York exhibits a very wide range of temperature. Though the winters are colder and the snow-falls greater than in the New England States, in a corresponding latitude, the changes are by no means as frequent. Near the coast it is

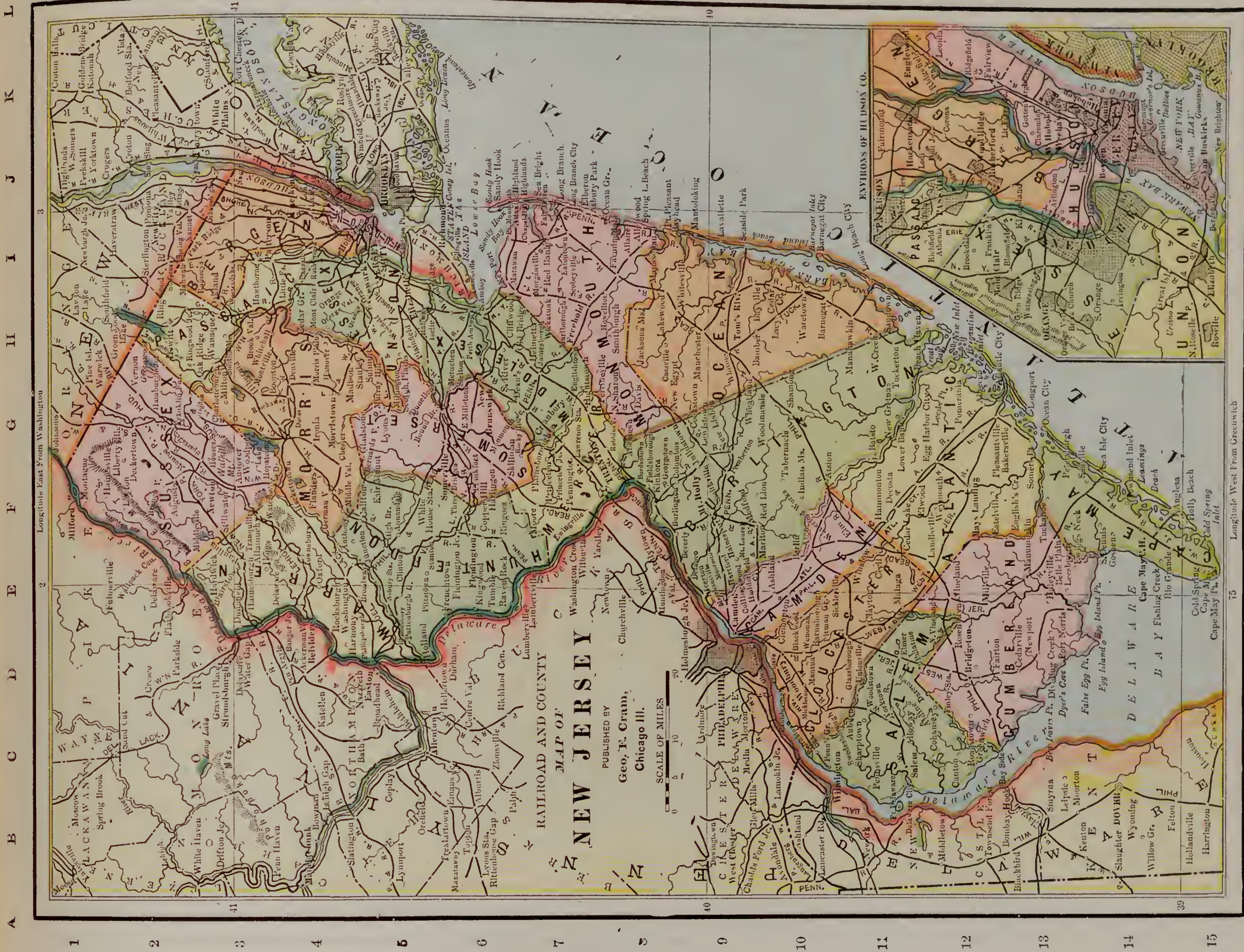
mild and equable, but in the interior it is severe. Taken as a whole, the State is an unusually healthful one. The most fertile farming lands are found in the valleys of the Mohawk and the Genesee. The State has a magnificent system of canals and railroads. Erie Canal is the longest artificial waterway in the world. It is 364 miles in length. The first railroad in the State was built in 1830, and extended from the summit of the hill in Albany to the summit of that in Schenectady, a distance of 12½ miles. At the termini of this road were two stationary engines which drew the cars up the inclined planes by means of a large rope. As a balance to the cars ascending the hill, another car loaded with stone would descend the opposite track. The cars first used on this road were stage-coach bodies placed on trucks and supported by thorough-braces, in the manner of stages. New York contains many large and enterprising cities. Albany, on the Hudson, is the Capital. This city is the oldest in the United States, next to Jamestown, St. Augustine, and Santa Fe. It was founded in 1614. It contains many splendid public buildings, among which stands the State House, conspicuous alike for its size and its architectural beauty. This building cost several millions of dollars, and next to the National Capitol, is probably the finest structure of the kind in the United States. The largest city in the State and, in fact, the metropolis of the New World, is New York City. The extreme length of the city, north and south, is 16 miles; width, 4½ miles; area, 26,500 acres. The city is renowned for its Central Park. This enclosure is 2½ miles long and ½ mile wide, containing 843 acres. The commercial advantages of the city are scarcely surpassed in the world—and it stands forth the second commercial city on the globe. It presents all the phases of society.



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STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Area, 7,445 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,444,933.

NEW JERSEY, one of the Atlantic States, was first settled by the Dutch from New Amsterdam, their earliest settlement being made at Bergen, about 1620. In 1638 the territory on the east shore of the Delaware was settled by the Swedes, but in 1655 they were driven out by the Dutch. When the English captured New Amsterdam in 1664, the Jersey settlement at once submitted to their authority. On the Dutch regaining New Amsterdam, July, 1673, the settlements again fell into their hands, but under the treaty made the following year they passed under the control of the English. New Jersey was troubled but little with the Indians, and previous to the breaking out of the revolutionary war it was the scene of no important events. Throughout the struggle for independence the State bore an active part, and it was frequently the theater of war, some of the most important engagements taking place on its soil. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and a new one, which has since been amended, in 1844. December 18, 1787, the State ratified the Federal Constitution, being the third of the original thirteen States to adopt its principles. In 1790 the State Capital was established at Trenton. The State contributed 75,814 men to the Union forces, during the late civil war—her troops serving with distinction and ranking among the most efficient in the service. The State has a coast front of 120 miles, not counting the coasts of Raritan and Delaware Bays. Its harborage embraces New York Bay, besides Newark and Raritan Bays. The northwestern portions of the State are diversified with precipitous mountain ranges, rising in height from 1,000 to 1,800 feet above tide water. On one of these peaks, near Ramapo, is a projecting rock called the Tarn, where, tradition says, Gen. Washington (whose encampment laid in the valley close by) often stood with his telescope to get a glimpse of the movements of the British, when

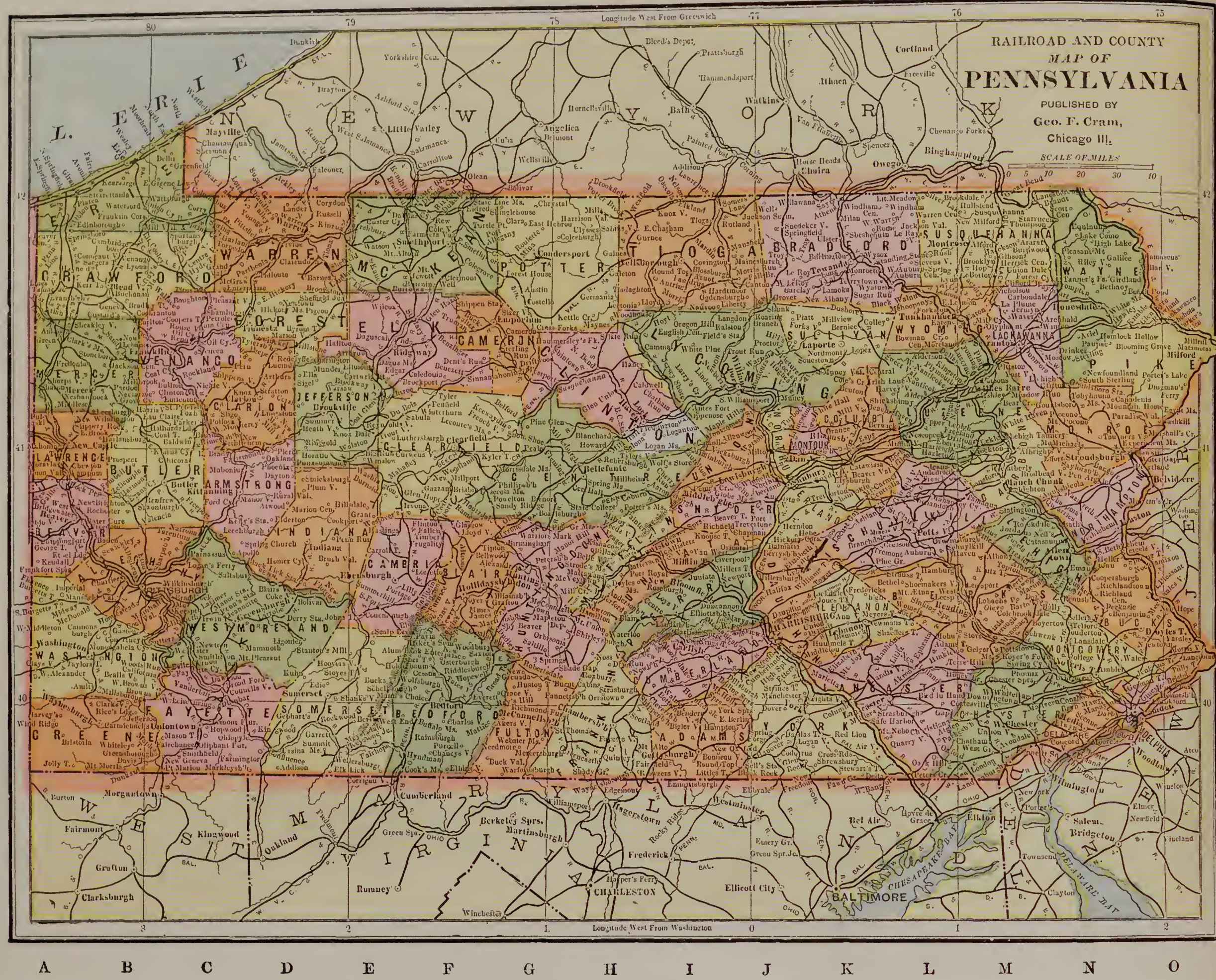
they held New York. Iron ore is found in Sussex, Passaic, Morris, and Warren counties. In Sussex, Ogdensburg and Franklin counties are rich beds of zinc ore. Various kinds of sandstone, among which is the red variety, magnesian limestone, blue tinted, and other kinds of stone, are quarried in large quantities for building purposes. Slate for roofing and school uses are extensively quarried on the eastern slope of the Blue range. Fireclay and Potsdam clay are extensively dug in the vicinity of Woodbridge, Amboy and Trenton. Sand for glass manufacture is procured in large quantities near Millville, Winslow and Jackson. The soil of this State has been greatly improved by the best system of agriculture known, the incentive to which is found in the large demand for fruits, berries, and vegetables from the adjacent cities of New York and Philadelphia. This State is among the foremost in manufactures, especially those of iron and glass. The largest of these are at Jersey City, where steam is the power used, but these factories are distributed throughout the State where water power is found on the Passaic and other rivers. The climate is usually healthful, the exception being in some of the low parts, where there is a tendency toward malarial diseases. The temperature in the different parts of the State varies considerably. With the exception of Massachusetts and Connecticut, New Jersey has more miles of railroad, in proportion to its area, than any of the other States. In summer resorts the State is especially favored. Long Branch is crowded by visitors from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, during the heated months. Cape May and Atlantic City, also, present great attractions to the seekers of pleasure and comfort, and several places of lesser note furnish delightful resorts to travelers from all parts of the interior.



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## STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Area, 44,985 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 5,258,014.

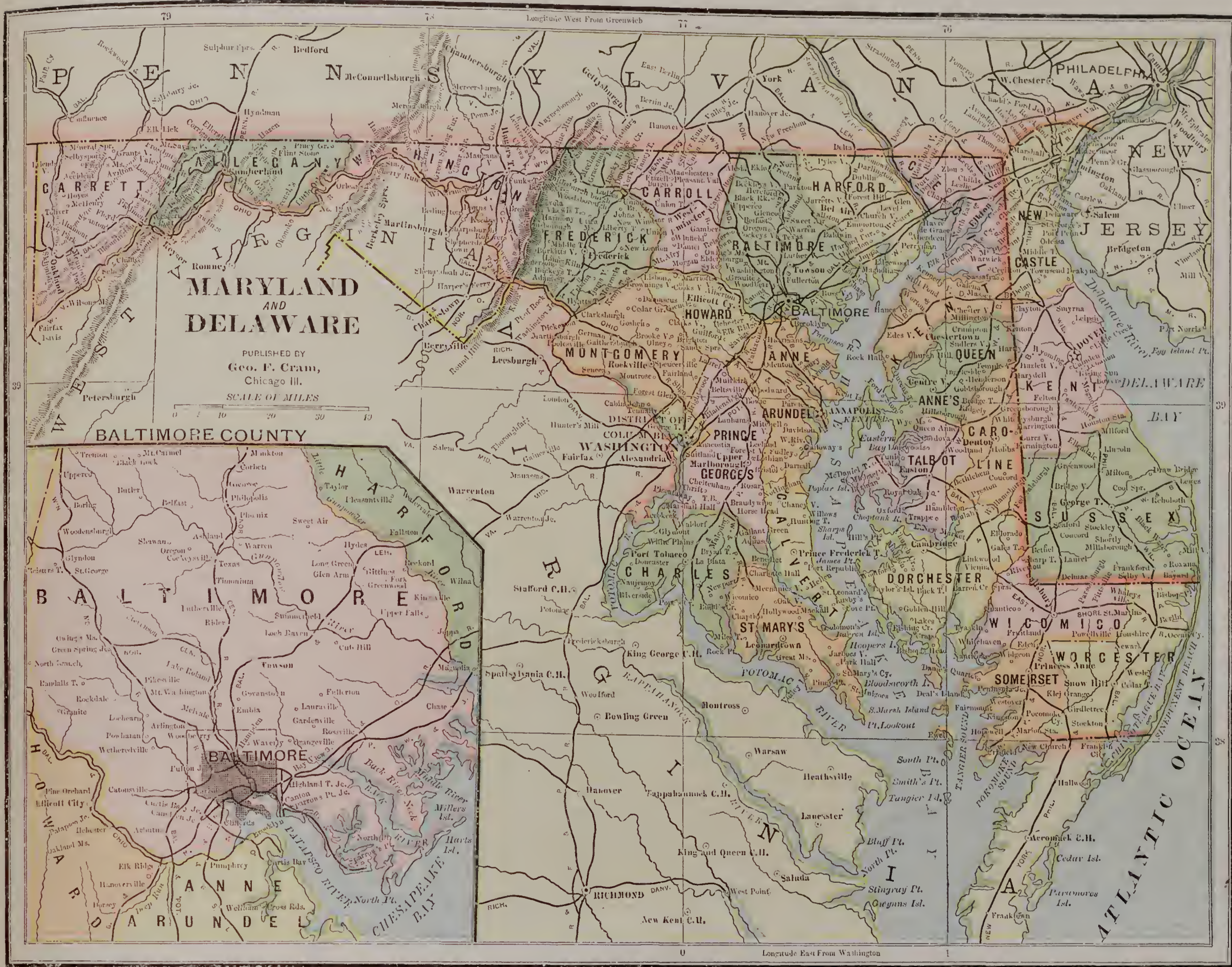
PENNSYLVANIA was first settled by the Swedes, on the site now occupied by Chester. The Dutch captured the forts and settlements soon after, and they became a part of New Netherlands; the territory was taken by the English in 1664, retaken by the Dutch in 1672, but in a few months was permanently transferred to the English. The history of Pennsylvania proper begins with the colony founded by William Penn in 1681. The grant received by Penn from Charles II embraced the present State of Delaware; in 1699 the colonies were granted a separate legislature, but, until the Revolution, they remained under one governor. During the wars between France and England, the most notable conflicts were those fought at Braddock's Field and Fort Duquesne. Many of the important events of the Revolution occurred in Pennsylvania, among which were the memorable battles of Germantown and Brandywine, the defense of the city of Philadelphia, and the wintering of the troops at Valley Forge. The colony was foremost in the defense of the cause of liberty, and her troops were among the most constant and energetic engaged in the struggle for independence. The United States Constitution was ratified December 12, 1787. A State Constitution was adopted in 1790, which was several times amended; the present constitution was adopted in 1873. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Pennsylvania promptly responded to the call for aid, the State contributing, during the entire war, 337,930 men to the Union forces. During this war the memorable battle of Gettysburg was fought in the State, and, in 1864, the town of Chambersburg was almost destroyed by the Confederate forces.

To the tourist, searching for scenic display, Pennsylvania offers a rare and varied field. It presents several distinct types of surface—from the rolling prairie to the majestic mountain scenery. All the mountains east of the Alleghany are too abrupt

for cultivation, but some of the elevations west are tilled profitably to the height of 1,800 feet. The soil is generally quite fertile in the valleys and in the eastern and western parts of the State. The climate in the south-east is mild, but in the northern and central counties it is often severe. On the uplands snow sometimes lies to the depth of six feet all winter. Here there is no month without frost. The summer heat on the Delaware ranges from 75 to 100 degrees, Fahrenheit; while on the highlands mercury often falls in winter to 25 degrees below zero. The rainfall varies in different localities from 36 to 45 inches. The climate is salubrious and remarkably free from the malaria that infests the river bottoms of some states. The vegetation is a week earlier than in the neighboring state of New York. Along the Susquehanna the average temperature is like that of France, and the facilities for grape culture rival those of the regions adjacent to the rivers Rhine and Rhone. The productions are varied and extensive. It is best known as a mineral state, and from its vast natural resources it derives the greater portion of its wealth. The forests of the State are also very extensive. Besides the products of mining, agriculture and lumber, the State abounds in manufactures. It abounds, also, in cities and large towns. The chief city is Philadelphia. It is beautifully seated at the confluence of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. The site was selected in 1682 by William Penn, who alluded to it as "a spot that seemed to have been appointed for a town." It contains many fine streets, lined with long rows of stately trees. Pennsylvania is, indeed, a favored state. Here nature has grouped together a profusion of her richest gifts; and here man has reared institutions and industries, the plain enumeration of which is a splendid eulogy to his genius, thrift and ceaseless enterprise.



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Area, 9,860 Square Miles.

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

Population (1890), 1,012,390.

MARYLAND, one of the original members of the American Union, is divided into two unequal portions by the Chesapeake Bay. A grant covering the province was made by Charles I. to Cecil Calvert, in 1632, and in 1634 he founded a colony called St. Mary's, near the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Difficulties, mainly caused by a difference of religious opinions, arose between the other settlers and those under Calvert, which continued for many years. In 1649, religious toleration was enacted for members of all Christian sects and churches. Baltimore was founded in 1730, Frederick City in 1745, and Georgetown in 1751. Maryland early adopted the cause of independence, and in November, 1776, adopted a bill of rights and a State Constitution, and throughout the revolution her troops sustained a prominent and gallant part in the Continental army. Congress met at Annapolis in 1783, and it was here, on the 23d of December of that year, that Washington resigned his commission. The United States Constitution was ratified April 28, 1788.

At the beginning of the rebellion many of the citizens of Maryland were in favor of the Confederacy, but an ordinance of secession was not passed, owing to the strength of the Union party in the State and the presence of the Federal troops. The principal

battle fought in the State was that of Antietam, which took place in September, 1862. Lee invaded the State in June, 1863, in his advance into Pennsylvania, and it was again invaded by Early, July, 1864. Among the most prominent places of interest to tourists are the Falls of the Potomac, the wild scenery near Harper's Ferry, and the flat sandstone top of West Mountain, strewn with large blocks of the same material. The coal fields of the State cover an area of 550 square miles. Iron and copper are both found. Baltimore and its vicinity form the principal seat of the manufacturing industries. The lines of the Atlantic coast possess no harbors, and its waters are shallow throughout. In some respects the laws of Maryland are peculiar. Arson, and some other crimes, as well as murder, are punished by death. Separations are granted husband and wife for vicious or cruel conduct—and property may be held by married women apart from their husbands. The largest city is Baltimore, which is termed, "The City of Monuments." It is attractively situated and possesses great natural advantages for foreign and domestic trade. It has a fine harbor and abundant water power in its vicinity. The climate is mild and agreeable, and in the western portion very healthful.

Area, 61 Square Miles.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Population (1890), 230,392.

THE selection of a place for the seat of government provoked the first discussion of a sectional nature, after the adoption of the Constitution. The government was organized in New York, March 4, 1789, and Congress met in that city until 1791; afterward removed to Philadelphia, where it remained until December, 1800. On December 28, 1788, Maryland passed "An act to cede to Congress a district of ten miles square in this State, for the seat of Government of the United States." And the State of Virginia December 3, 1789, passed "An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this State, to the United States in Congress assembled for the permanent seat of the General Government." By this first Article of the Constitution "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of

particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the Government of the United States," etc. Congress accepted this cession, as required by the Constitution by act of July 6, 1790, and an act to amend the same, March 3, 1791. The lines and boundaries of the district of ten miles square were accordingly located and particularly described by proclamation of the President, March 30, 1791, and by act of Congress, approved February 27, 1801, at which time Congress assumed complete jurisdiction over the said district. That portion of the District lying south of the Potomac River was retroceded in 1846 to Virginia, by act of Congress. Act approved April 16, 1862, forever abolished slavery in the District.

The District is named in honor of Christopher Columbus.

Area, 1,960 Square Miles.

## STATE OF DELAWARE.

Population (1890), 168,493.

DELAWARE, the smallest State in the Union, with the exception of Rhode Island, and the first to ratify the Constitution of the United States, was first permanently settled by the Swedes. They erected a fort near the present site of Wilmington, and named the country New Sweden. The Dutch erected a fort at New Castle, which was captured by the Swedes in 1654, but the following year the fort was recaptured and the Swedish colony entirely broken up, the country becoming a part of New Netherlands. The Delaware settlements passed with other Dutch possessions to the English in 1664, and in 1682 they came under the proprietorship of William Penn. Until 1703 Delaware was governed as a part of Pennsylvania, but in that year, it was granted a separate assembly, though the two colonies remained under the same governor until the Revolution.

The northern part of the State is rolling and beautifully varied with hills and valleys; the southern half is nearly a perfect level, much of it being sandy with numerous marshy tracts.

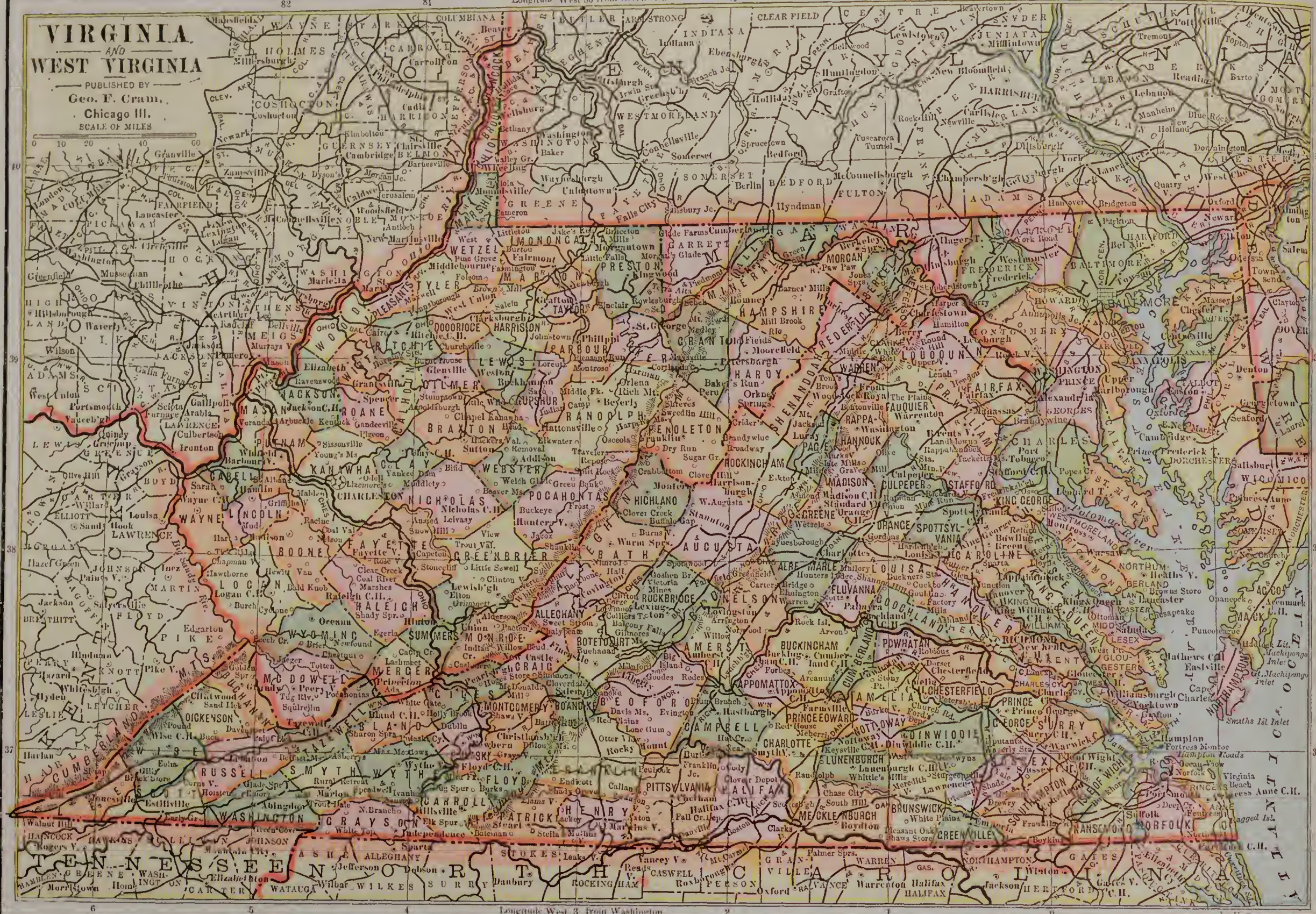
The manufacturing interests are quite varied, and chiefly center at Wilmington and its vicinity. Among the principal articles manufactured are machinery, hardware, gunpowder, canned fruits, leather, paper and textile fabrics.

About one-half of the total area of the State consists of improved land. Of late years the production of fruit has become one of the leading industries of the State. Large quantities of sweet potatoes are annually grown for the northern markets. The streams of Brandywine and Christiana, memorable in American history, unite below the city of Wilmington and fall into the Delaware.

The largest city of the State is Wilmington, which had in 1890 a population of 61,437.



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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Area, 40,125 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,655,980.

VIRGINIA was the first successful colony founded by the English in America, and it is owing to this fact that it received its title—"Old Dominion." The earliest settlement was made at Jamestown in 1607. In 1676 occurred what was known as "Bacon's Rebellion," caused by the high rates of taxes and the disposition of the Governor to restrict the elective franchise. War with the French broke out in 1754, and Virginia took an active part. It was to the provincials, under Colonel George Washington, that Braddock's army, in 1755, owed their escape from total destruction. During the Revolutionary War Virginia bore a prominent and gallant part. Norfolk was taken by the British in 1779, and in 1781 Richmond was taken and burned. The Siege of Yorktown was begun September 28, 1781, and on October 19th the commander of the British forces surrendered, and thus virtually brought the war to a close and secured the Independence of the United States. Virginia adopted a State Constitution in June, 1776, and in 1779 the Capital was established at Richmond. The Constitution of the United States was ratified June 25, 1788. In 1784 Virginia ceded to the United States all claims to the lands northwest of the Ohio, with the exception of some reservations intended as bounty lands for her soldiers. On April 25th the Constitution of the Confederate Government was adopted, the state being admitted to representation in the Confederate Congress May 7th, and in the same month the Capital of the Confederacy was changed from Atlanta to Richmond. From the first breaking out of the war Virginia was the scene of almost continued military operations. During 1861, the most important battle fought in the state was Bull Run. Early in the spring of 1862 the Union forces, under General McClellan, began an advance on Richmond. A number of engagements took place, which finally resulted in the withdrawal of McClellan to the Potomac. In 1867 Virginia was constituted the First Military District, and in 1869 a new Constitution was adopted, and January 26, 1870, Virginia was readmitted into the Union. The surface of Virginia is highly diversified. The western portion of the state is mountainous—the middle slope has a varied surface of great beauty—the eastern part is generally level, with a highly fertile soil. The state is rich in mineral wealth; coal, gold, copper, lead, iron, zinc, sulphur, salt, fire-clay, etc., are found in paying quantities. The soil is generally very fertile, though some parts have become exhausted by the constant culture of tobacco. The climate varies considerably. In the mountainous regions the winters are short, but very severe, and the summers cool and pleasant. Along the coast, the winters are mild but not considered healthful. Summed up—Virginia may be regarded as one of the most interesting states in the Union. First to permanently colonize the northern shores of the New World, the hopes, the despair, the privations, the dangers, and the thrilling adventures of the early settlers have passed into history. Virginia may well be proud of her early record. She is America's battle ground—the home of Presidents—the birth-place of Patriots.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, 24,645 Square Miles.

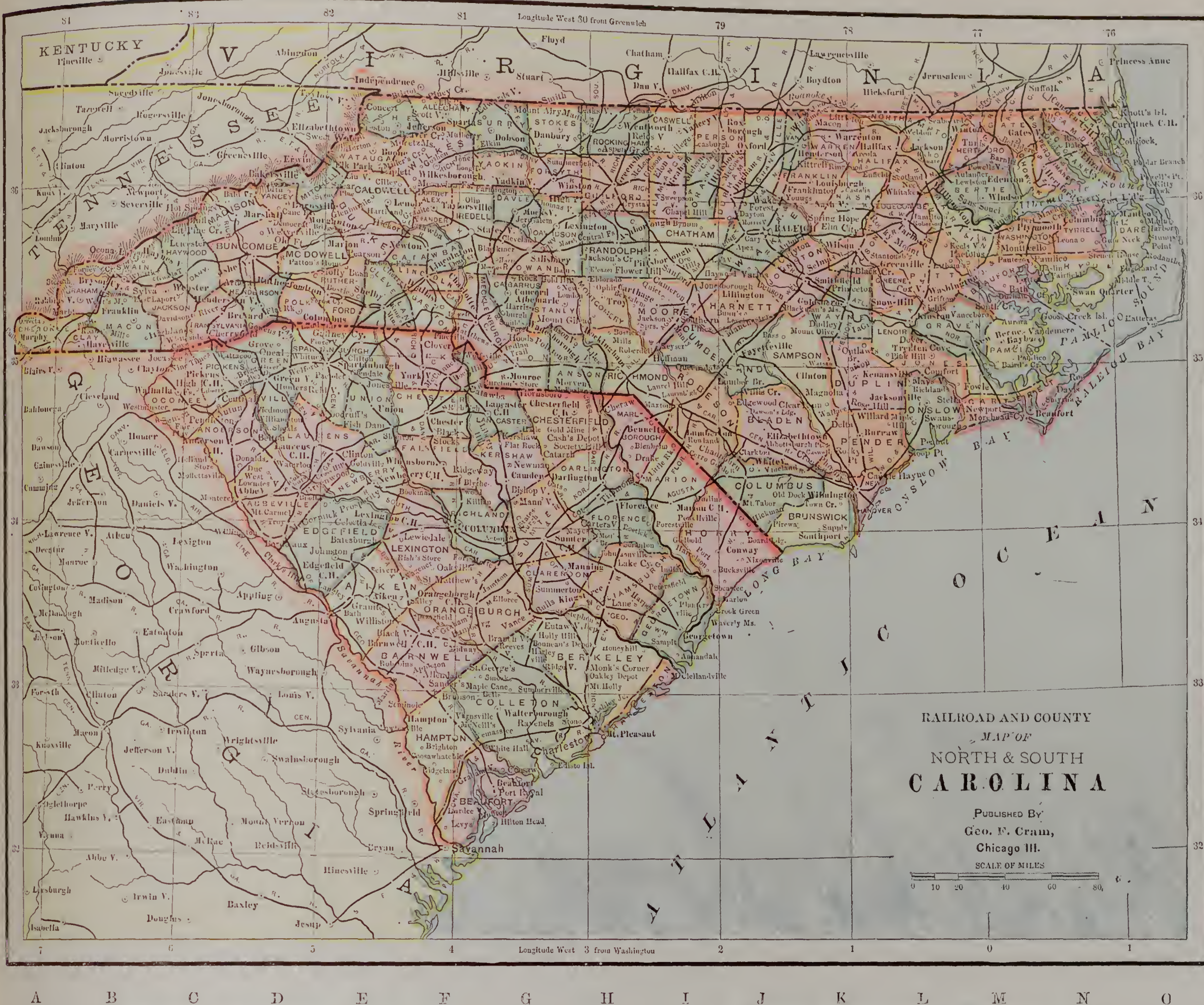
Population (1890), 762,794.

WEST VIRGINIA was organized from a part of Virginia, in the early part of the Rebellion. When Virginia passed an ordinance of secession, the people of the western portion of the state were opposed to it, and immediately took steps for the formation of a new State Government. A convention, held in Wheeling, November 24, 1861, framed a constitution, which was ratified by the people May 3, 1862. On December 31, 1862, Congress passed an enabling act, and on June 19, 1863, the state was admitted into the Union. During the war West Virginia furnished 32,068 men to the Federal forces. The present constitution was adopted in 1872.

For the most part, the country is mountainous. Along the eastern border the Alleghany ranges exhibit the greatest elevations, and between these and the Ohio River on the west there is a gradual slope, broken at intervals by several small mountain ranges, which, though known by local names, such as Greenbrier, Rich, Birch, etc., are really ramifications of the Cumberland; numerous hills also dot the surface, the whole of which presents a scenery of striking beauty. The soil is remarkably fertile, and particularly adapted to stock-raising and agriculture. Blue-grass grows even to the mountain crests, and covers the hill-tops with verdure. Of the cereals, Indian corn is the most extensively raised. Wheat and oats are second in importance. Tobacco is a product of considerable value. Rye, buckwheat, barley, and potatoes are readily produced, and a large quantity of hay is made annually, of most excellent quality. Fully one-half of the state is covered by vast forests, from which the most valuable timber is cut. Oak, poplar, hemlock, walnut, cherry, ash, chestnut, hickory, and pine are among its woods most used for the purposes of commerce. One of the greatest natural resources of West Virginia is found in her vast coal fields, which are estimated to exist in an area of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles. In many places the coal measures have a thickness of a thousand feet. Iron, also, is of scarcely less importance, and mines are successfully worked in various parts of the state. Salt, petroleum, fire and potash, and sandstone are produced in abundance. Sulphur and other mineral springs are found, possessing waters of great salubrity. The climate is noted for its healthfulness. The air is mild and dry; the extremes of heat and cold are seldom experienced, and lung diseases are of rare occurrence. The water system of the state affords an ample supply for the purpose of agriculture and commerce. The Potomac, which forms a portion of its eastern border, flows through clear-cut channels, and winds around lofty mountains and picturesque hills. On the west, the Ohio gathers in the greater part of the waters of West Virginia, as they flow from the eastern highlands, and carries them to the Mississippi. Of interior rivers the most important is the Great Kanawha; the valley of this river is the richest part of the state. The channel of the river is navigable through the greater part of its length.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Area, 48,580 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,617,947.

NORTH CAROLINA was first explored by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1584. In 1585-86 settlements were made upon Roanoke Island, which was shortly abandoned because of the hostility of the Indians. In 1729, the two Carolinas were separated, North Carolina becoming a royal province, previous to this time, what is now North Carolina was known as Albemarle. When the difficulty arose with Great Britain, North Carolina took an early and very strong position in favor of colonial rights. Although the majority of the people were in favor of independence, and bore an active part in the struggle for liberty, the loyalists formed quite a large body, and sustained an harassing partizan warfare with the patriots. The United States Constitution was ratified in November, 1789. On the breaking out of the difficulties between the North and the South, North Carolina at first favored the Union, and voted against calling the convention to consider the subject of secession, but after the attack on Fort Sumter a convention was called, and on May 21, 1861, an ordinance of secession was passed, and the Confederate Constitution ratified. A provisional governor was appointed in May, 1865, and in October of that year, a convention which met at Raleigh adopted resolutions abolishing slavery, repealed the ordinance of secession, and repudiated the debt contracted by the Government of the Confederate States. In 1867-68, North Carolina formed a part of the Second Military District. A new constitution was adopted in April, 1868. In July, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified, and in the same month North Carolina was readmitted into the Union. Three natural and distinct divisions characterize its surface. The Eastern, which adjoins the seaboard, and extends inland for about 140 miles, is, for the most part, comparatively level. The Middle Division is a low plateau, rising gradually, and by a series of rounded hills from the east, preserving an elevation of from 600 to 800 feet. The Western Division is quite mountainous, and constitutes about one-fifth of the area of the state.

In this state minerals are found in great variety and abundance. The gold-producing area covers about 12,000 square miles in the Western and middle counties. The first gold mines in the United States were found here, about the year 1820, and, until the year 1847, were worked on a large scale. The state is also very rich in copper. Iron ores are found in workable quantity in some thirty counties. Several good coal beds are known to lie in different localities. Silver, zinc, and lead have been mined to a limited extent; also graphite, corundum, manganese, and mica; granite and marble; diamond, ruby, beryl, opal, garnet, and topaz, have all been found. In climate, North Carolina may be compared with middle Italy and Southern France. Tempered on the one hand by the waters of the Atlantic, and protected on the other by the high peaks and ranges of the Appalachians, no extremes of wet or dry, of heat or cold, interfere with the industries or the comfort of her people. The average fall of snow during the winter is 6 inches, and of rain throughout the year, 45 inches.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 30,170 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,151,149.

SOUTH CAROLINA was first settled by French Huguenots in 1562, who soon became dissatisfied and abandoned the country. The first permanent settlement was made in 1670, by the English, at Port Royal, who afterwards founded Charleston, in 1680. The country had formed a part of Carolina since 1663, and so remained until 1729, when the two Carolinas were separated and became royal provinces. Although the colonists at various times suffered from attacks made by the Indians, and were several times involved in war with the Spanish settlements in Florida, there was a gradual increase in wealth and population until the war of the Revolution. During the war for independence the State sustained an active part, and some of the most important events occurred in South Carolina; battles of importance took place at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, Camden, King's Mountain, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs, etc. The battle of Eutaw Springs, which occurred September, 1781, was the last severe engagement which took place during the Revolution. South Carolina adopted a State Constitution March 26, 1776, and on May 23, 1788, the State ratified the Federal Constitution. In 1832-33 occurred the famous nullification troubles, which were adjusted by the passage of the compromise tariff law. When trouble arose between the North and the South, this State, having always taken extreme grounds on the doctrine of State rights, was the first to adopt an ordinance of secession—this being done December 20, 1860. The State seized Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney on the 27th, and the following April the Confederates took possession of Fort Sumter, which remained in their hands until Charleston was abandoned in 1865. An attempt to capture Charleston, in 1863, failed. No important battles took place in South Carolina, but Sherman passed through on his march to the sea, and completely conquered the State. A convention held in Columbia in September, 1865, abolished slavery and repealed the ordinance of secession. In 1867, the State became a part of the Second Military District. A new Constitution was adopted, in April, 1868, and the same year the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted, and South Carolina again became a member of the Union.

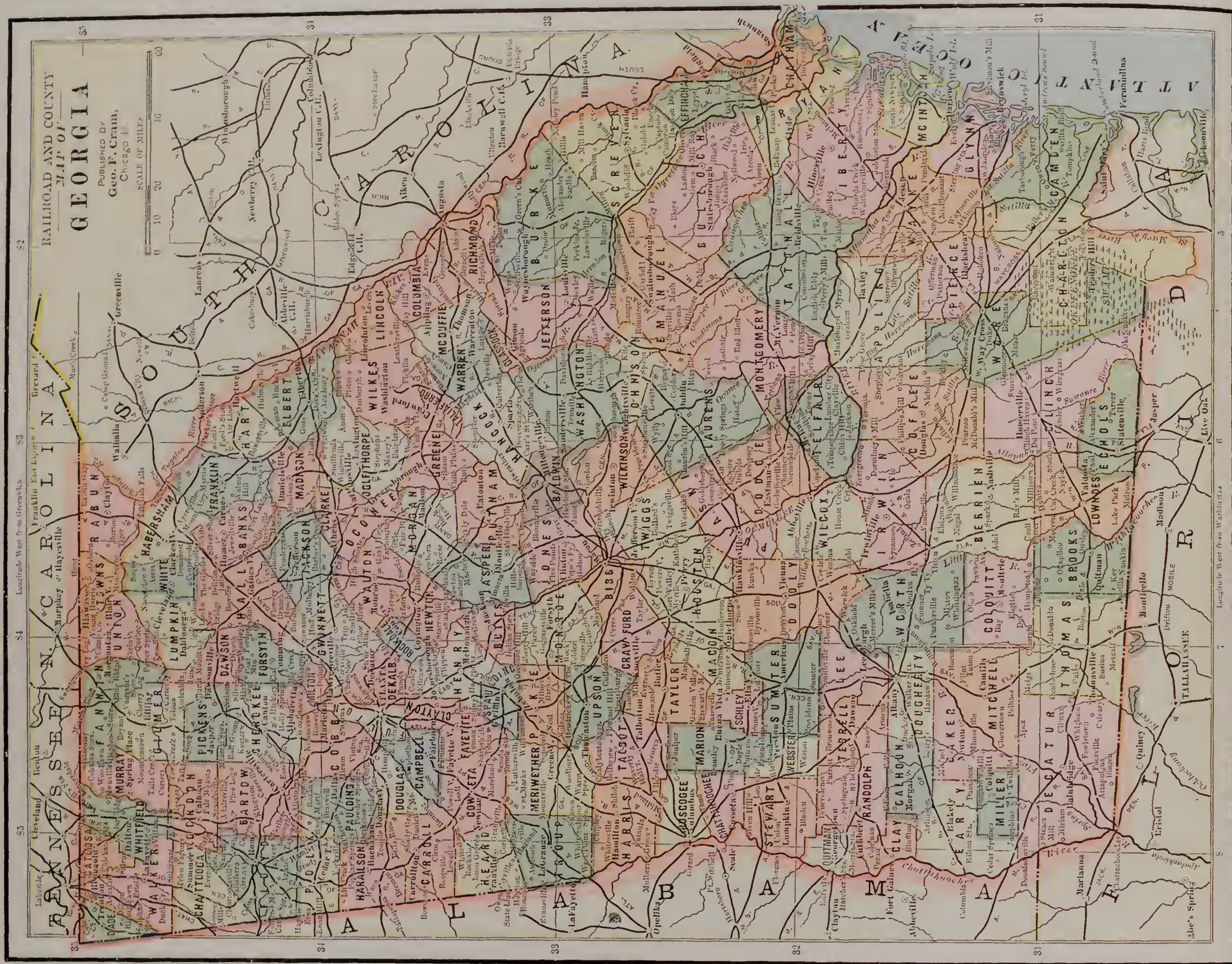
Physically, the State is described in three divisions: the Lower, Middle, and Upper Country. The Upper Country includes an area of 11,000 square miles, in the north-western part, and has a general elevation of from 600 to 800 feet. Its soil is mostly the grey and red. The Piedmont belt, in the extreme north west, is the most broken and mountainous, and at Mt. Pinnacle, near Pickens' Court House, rises to a height of 3,430 feet. The Middle Division is often termed the Upper Pine Belt. It crosses the State in a north-easterly direction, from the Savannah River to the North Carolina line. The land in this region is level without being flat, and is sufficiently rolling to insure perfect drainage. Along the coast are various small islands, which annually yield large quantities of rice and cotton. The climate of South Carolina is generally pleasant and healthful. The mountain region has a delightful climate in summer, and is much visited by tourists. The pine regions and sandy country of the central part are considered unusually healthful, and have become the resort of those affected with pulmonary complaints. Occasionally the yellow fever occurs as an epidemic, but it is usually confined to the seaports. The first railroad was built in 1830-33, and on this road was run the first successful locomotive built in this country.



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## STATE OF GEORGIA.

Area, 58,980 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,837,353.

GEORGIA was the last settled of the thirteen States that originally formed the American Union in 1733. The country was named in honor of George II., who granted it to a corporation entitled "Trustees for settling the colony of Georgia." A colony of 120 persons, with General Oglethorpe at their head, arrived in January, 1733, and early in the spring of that year Savannah was founded. Among the prominent events of the colony were the Spanish war 1739-42; the surrender of the Colonial Charter 1752; the establishment of the General Assembly in 1755; and the defining of the southern boundary in 1763, after which the colony made rapid progress.

On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Georgia warmly supported the cause of the northern colonies, and during the war suffered greatly. Savannah was captured by the British troops in 1778, and Augusta and Sunbury in 1779. An unsuccessful attempt was made to re-capture Savannah in 1779, and it remained in the hands of the British until 1782. Indian wars in the western part of the State followed, but treaties of peace were concluded in 1790 and 1791; and in 1802 the Creeks ceded their lands in the south-west to the United States, and they afterward became a part of Georgia.

The first constitution was adopted in 1777, and January 2, 1788, the Constitution of the United States was ratified. A second constitution was framed in 1789, and a third in 1798; the last was several times amended, and in 1868 gave place to a new one, made necessary by the changes caused by the Rebellion.

On January 19, 1861, the State passed an ordinance of secession, and the following March unanimously ratified the Confederate Constitution. The operations begun by the Federals in that year were confined to the coast. Active land operations in Georgia began May 6, 1864, and after a long resistance on the part of the Confederates, and much severe fighting Atlanta was evacuated September 1, and on November 15, Sherman began his march to the sea. Milledgeville was reached on November 23; December 13 Fort McAllister was taken, and on December 21 Savannah was occupied, the Confederates having abandoned it the night before. In April, 1865, General Wilson took Columbus, West Point and Macon, and the capture of the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis, on

May 10, at Irwinville, closed the war in this region. A Provisional Governor was appointed in 1865, and in the same year the ordinance of secession was repealed and slavery abolished. In 1867 Georgia became a part of the Third Military District.

The climate of Georgia is remarkably mild, pure and wholesome, except in the low country along the lines of the sluggish streams and amid the swamps, where the atmosphere is somewhat malarious and subject to fevers of mild type. In the middle and upper divisions the health of the inhabitants is as perfect and uninterrupted as on any portion of the continent. These sections are favorite resorts of invalids and pleasure seekers during the summer and early fall months; while the pine lands are annually visited in winter by large numbers from the Northern States suffering from pulmonary affections and rheumatism. Consumption is a disease almost unknown here—there being in fact less here than in any other State except Florida and Nevada.

Among the principal cities of Georgia, Atlanta, the metropolis and capital, stands foremost. Fifty years ago the spot which is now the center of its business was an almost unexplored forest. Gradually railroad lines found their way through this wild region, and Atlanta rose from a comparatively insignificant station to a city of importance. In 1863 it was almost entirely destroyed by the army under General Sherman, which dared not leave so powerful a city behind it, when undertaking that hazardous and memorable march to the sea. A city of less enterprise would have been prostrated by the shock. Not so, however, with Atlanta. Its great business blocks were in ruins; its streets were filled with debris of fallen buildings; its manufactories, its arsenals, its banks and its hotels were demolished; its public buildings had disappeared, and many of its churches and private dwellings had succumbed to the general desolating ruin. But the heart of Atlanta was still there. Its returning citizens rapidly rebuilt its business blocks; the broad streets were soon cleared; more costly edifices rose upon the old foundations; the channels of trade were again resumed, and the great pulse of the city beat stronger than before. The Atlanta of to-day is frequently called the "Gate City" of the South, and it is rapidly becoming a great railroad center.



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## STATE OF FLORIDA.

Area, 51,210 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 391,422.

FLORIDA, the most south-eastern State in the Union, was visited by Ponce de Leon in 1513; he was followed by Vasquez in 1520, Verrazzano in 1523, and De Geray in 1524. In 1526, Charles V. of Spain granted all the territory from Cape Florida to the Rio Pamlico to Narvaez. In 1539 Florida was explored by De Soto, and in 1565 the Spaniards built a fort at St. Augustine, which was captured by the English in 1586. In 1560-70, colonies of French Protestants were founded in Florida, and numerous conflicts between them and the Spaniards occurred. A few French colonists settled at Pensacola in 1696, but in 1699 it was in the possession of the Spaniards. In 1763 the entire country was ceded to Great Britain, but in 1783 it was retroceded to Spain.

An ordinance of secession was passed January 10, 1861, and in common with her sister States, underwent the trying ordeal of a Civil War. The State authorities on January 7 seized Fort Marion and the Arsenal at St. Augustine and Chattahoochee; and on the 12th took possession of the Navy Yard and Forts at Pensacola. Early in 1862 Fernandina, Jacksonville, St. Augustine and other places on the east coast were retaken and held by the Union forces. On July 13, 1865, a Provisional Governor was appointed, and in the same year a convention which met at Tallahassee repealed the ordinance of secession. In 1867 Florida formed a part of the Third Military District. A new constitution was ratified in May, 1868; the fourteenth amendment was adopted in June, and on July 4 of that year, Florida again became a member of the Union.

Florida is of coral formation, covered with soil and vegetation. The substratum of the eastern part is clay mixed with sand; that of the western a rotten lime-stone, often underlain by subterranean streams. The central part is most productive, though large portions are pine barrens; but as if to make a greater charm by contrast in the midst of so much that is uninviting, appear clusters of gentle undulations called

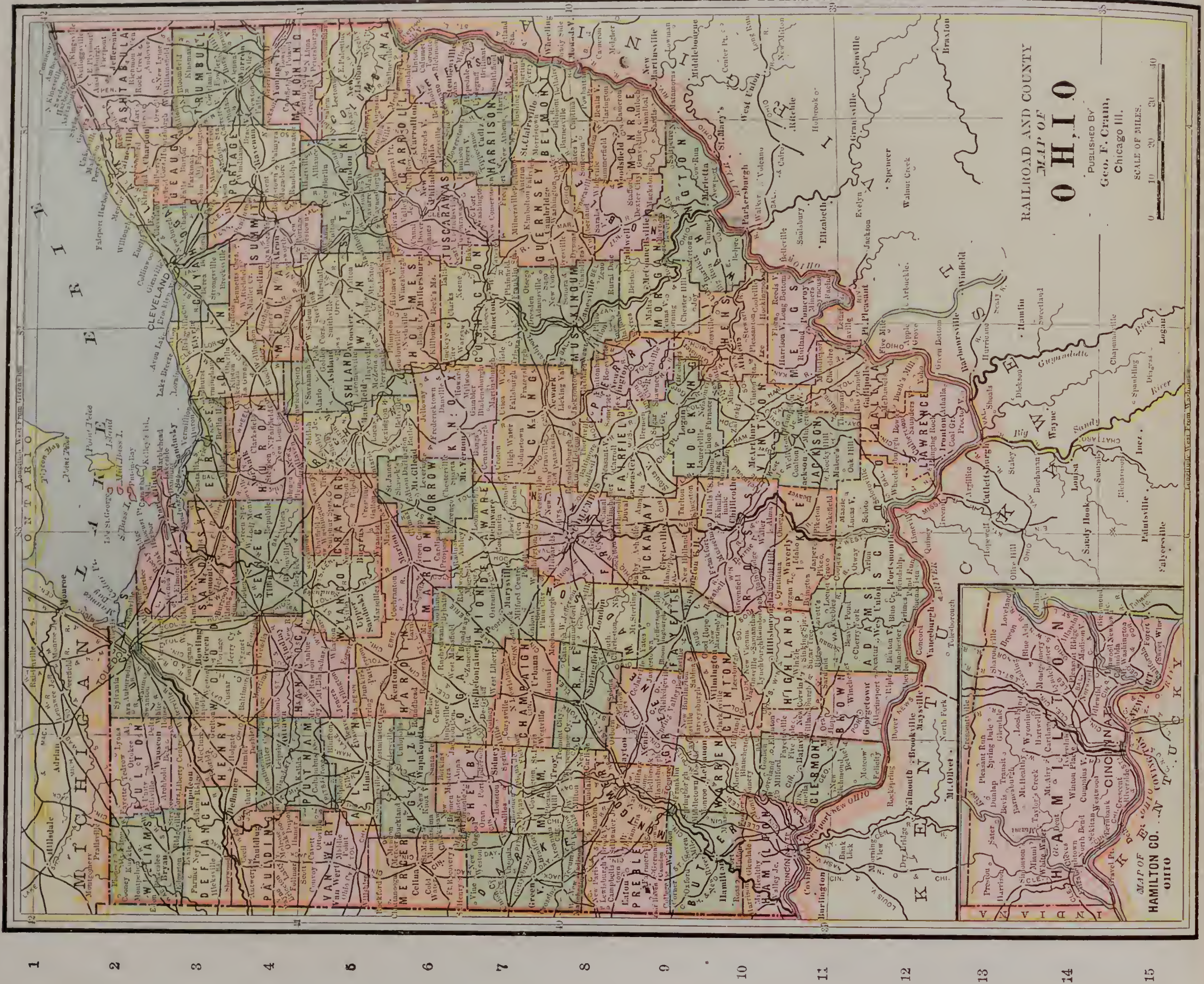
hummocks. The soil of these land-waves is very rich, and their summits are frequently crested with oaks and hickories. Numerous tiny rivulets meander among the hummocks, expanding occasionally into pure transparent lakes. West of this the soil is poorer, but the warmth and moisture of the semi-tropical climate counterbalance this seeming defect, and the eye is delighted with the wealth and variety of the vegetation which clothes the fields. The climate of Florida is one of the most pleasant in the world. The change in temperature in the south is scarcely perceptible during the entire year. The average temperature of the State is about 75 degrees. The difference between summer and winter does not exceed 25 degrees. Frost is unknown in the southern portions, and ice is seldom formed in the northern. The thermometer rarely rises above 90 or falls below 30 degrees. The warmth and dryness of the atmosphere have long attracted those suffering with pulmonary diseases to her resorts of beauty and healing, there being fewer deaths from consumption here than in any other State except Nevada. Florida has many rivers; on some, small steamers ply almost to their sources, others rise from hidden springs, then, as if wearied by the tropical glare, suddenly sink into the cool depths of the earth. So numerous are these subterranean streams, that the dimpled lakes which everywhere dot the surface are probably but outlets to the vast quantities of water which underlie the whole extent of the country. The St. John's River rises in the southern part of the State in the great morass, flows gently northward throughout the greater extent of the State, and as it meets the ocean broadens into a lagoon. It is navigable nearly its whole length of 300 miles. It is proposed to unite this river with Indian River, a long lagoon in the eastern part of the peninsula, by a short canal, thus facilitating internal navigation. The center of the peninsula is the water-shed of the State.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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Crawford.....	H 5
Cuyahoga.....	A 3
Darke.....	A 7
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Delaware.....	B 2
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Franklin.....	C 3
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Portage.....	E 11
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Putnam.....	A 9
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Seloto.....	E 12
Seneca.....	E 4
Shelby.....	B 7
Stark.....	A 5
Summit.....	A 14
Tuscarawas.....	A 16
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Van Wert.....	B 5
Vinton.....	G 10
Warren.....	C 10
Washington.....	A 10
Wayne.....	H 5
Williams.....	A 2
Wood.....	D 3
Wyandot.....	E 5



## STATE OF OHIO.

Area, 40,760 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 3,672,316.

OHIO, one of the Central States of the Union, was first explored by LaSalle in 1679. The French claimed the territory, and the English settlers, who had received grants covering portions of it, were opposed with violence; the country was held by the French until the treaty of 1763, when it passed with other French possessions to Great Britain. After the Revolution, disputes arose among several of the states regarding the right of possession in the territory; these were finally settled by the cession to the United States of the entire territory, with the exception of some reservations made by Virginia and Connecticut. In 1787 it became a part of the "Northwest Territory." The first permanent settlement made within the present limits of the State was at Marietta, April 7, 1788. The early settlers were subject to all the horrors of Indian warfare; the wars being marked by the defeat of General Harmer, September, 1790; the complete overthrow of Governor St. Clair, November, 1791, when General Butler and more than six hundred men were killed; and the decisive victory gained by General Anthony Wayne, August 2, 1794. Ohio formed a part of the "Northwest Territory" until May 7, 1800, when "Ohio Territory" was established, with Chillicothe as the seat of government. The act authorizing its admission as a State was passed April 30, 1802, the admission taking effect November 29, 1803. In 1816 Columbus became the capital of the State. The original constitution was revised in 1851. During the Civil War, Ohio contributed to the Federal armies 313,180 men. The settlement of the Central States forms a thrilling chapter in the history of our continent. For many years the fertile fields, through which the Ohio winds, were a prize growled over by two hostile powers, England and France. England held the Atlantic coast from Florida to Nova Scotia, and France then onward to the frozen sea. Inland it was different; France had followed the course of the river and lake from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Arkansas; had set down little trading posts

at intervals throughout the entire distance; had raised her banner by the side of the Holy Cross on the banks of a hundred streams; had hallowed the forests and plains with the bones of her illustrious dead, and now claimed the lap of the continent as her own; while England had simply fringed the continent by a line of colonies extending but a few miles back from the coast. After a struggle between these two nations, the English became masters of the contested territory—a domain of exhaustless resource. There is no finer tract of land in this wide expanse than the rolling State of Ohio. Next to Pennsylvania, Ohio is the leading mineral State. The most important products are coal and iron. There are also numerous oil wells, salt springs and vast quarries of fine building stone.

The soil is unusually fertile. In the south and south-west it is best adapted to grain; in the north, to grazing; and along the river bottoms to corn. The alluvial deposits are so rich as to have supported the growth of corn without the use of fertilizers for fifty years. The climate is quite pleasant and healthful, except in some low-lying spots where fever and ague are met. Frequently there are rapid changes in temperature, but the extremes do not continue long, owing to the variable winds. Ohio has large agricultural interests. At one time it produced more grain than any other state. The grape is extensively cultivated along the northern border, and in the lands adjacent to the Ohio. The states of this new world do not seem to have become great by growth, but rather to have sprung out of the earth like the armed men of Cadmus—full grown. The story of each is short and simple; yesterday, the wilderness; to-day, the cabin; to-morrow, an empire of cities, and colleges, and churches. Ohio is no exception. We may point to her record of less than a century and exclaim—"All hail the spirit of the age! It touches the lonely prairie, and behold, a paradise of happy homes."

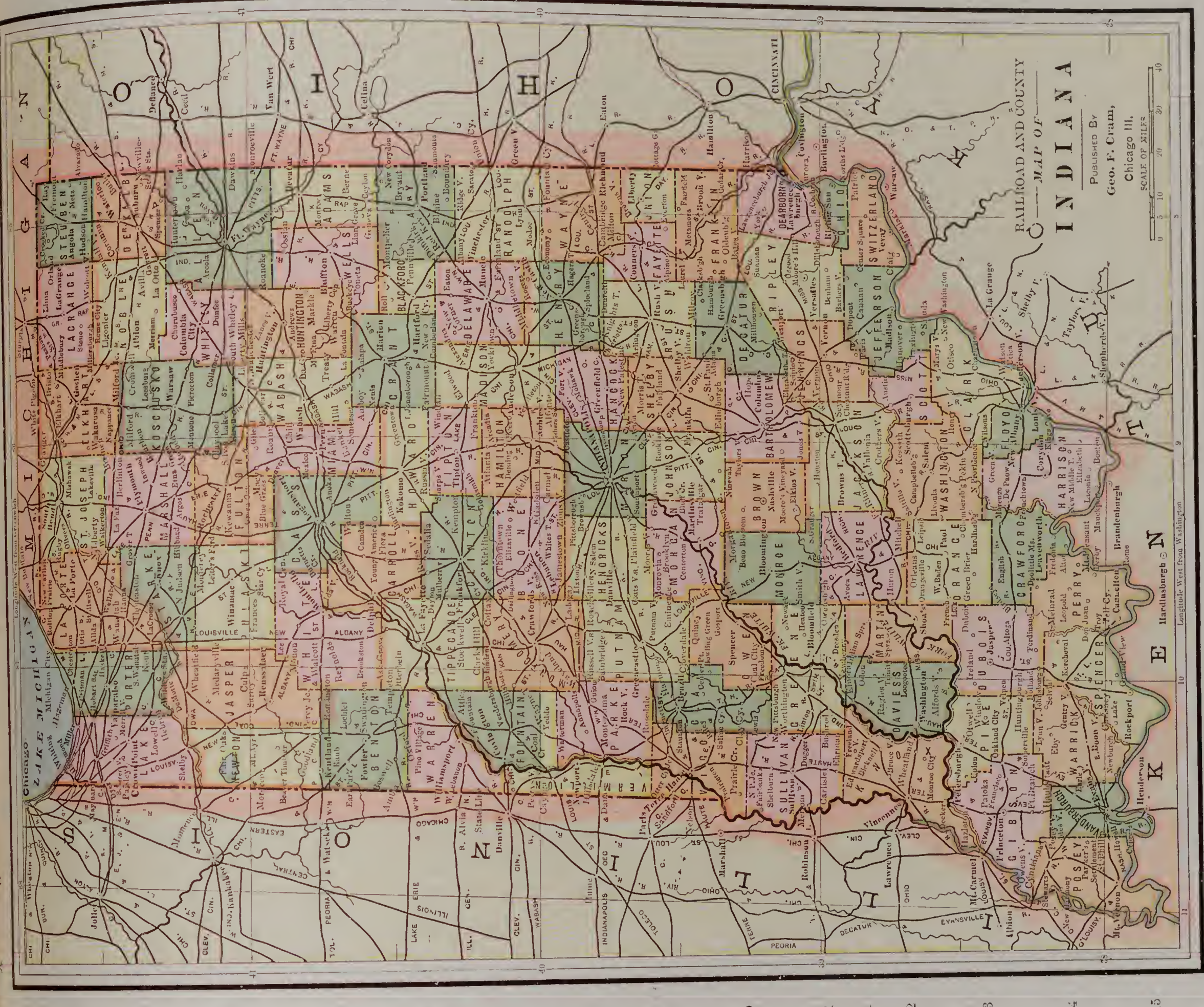


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Indiana.

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Clay.....	D 9
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Crawford.....	F 13
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De Kalb.....	J 2
Delaware.....	J 2
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Henry.....	J 8
Howard.....	G 6
Huntington.....	H 5
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Jefferson.....	H 12
Jennings.....	H 11
Johnson.....	G 9
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Kosciusko.....	G 3
Lagrange.....	J 2
Lake.....	D 3
La Porte.....	F 2
Lawrence.....	E 11
Madison.....	H 7
Marion.....	G 8
Marshall.....	F 3
Martin.....	E 12
Miami.....	G 5
Monroe.....	E 10
Montgomery.....	E 7
Morgan.....	D 9
Newton.....	D 4
Noble.....	J 2
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Orange.....	E 10
Owen.....	D 8
Parke.....	E 14
Perry.....	D 13
Pike.....	D 3
Porter.....	B 14
Posey.....	E 4
Pulaski.....	E 8
Randolph.....	J 7
Ripley.....	I 9
Rush.....	H 10
Saint Joseph.....	F 2
Scott.....	H 12
Shelby.....	H 9
Spencer.....	D 11
Stark.....	E 3
Steuben.....	J 2
Sullivan.....	C 10
Switzerland.....	J 12
Tippecanoe.....	E 6
Tipton.....	G 6
Union.....	J 9
Vanderburgh.....	C 11
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Vigo.....	C 9
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Warwick.....	C 14
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Wayne.....	J 8
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Whitley.....	H 3



## STATE OF INDIANA.

Area, 35,910 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 2,192,404.

INDIANA, one of the Central States, and the sixth to come in under the Federal Constitution, was first settled by the French at Vincennes, in 1702. Little or nothing is known of the early settlers, previous to the treaty of 1763, by virtue of which all of this country became subject to Great Britain. In 1776 Vincennes was captured by Col. Geo. Rogers Clark, of Virginia, and, for a number of years, it was under the jurisdiction of that State. Virginia ceded her western and north-western possessions to the United States in 1783, and Indiana soon afterward became a part of the "Northwest Territory." From 1788 to 1791 the settlements were subject to constant attacks from the Indians. In 1800 "Indiana Territory" was established; in 1805 and 1809 Michigan and Illinois Territories were detached, and Indiana was left within its present boundaries.

War with the Indians again broke out in 1811, and it was in this year that the noted battle of Tippecanoe was fought, in which Tecumseh, chief of the Shawnees, was defeated by General Harrison. Indian hostilities ended with this victory, until the war with Great Britain, when they again began; and one result of this war was the complete overthrow of the Indians. In 1815 the Territory applied for admission to the Union. A State Constitution was adopted June 27, 1816, and December 11 of that year Indiana was admitted as a State. The present Constitution was adopted in 1851. March 4, 1881, important amendments were adopted, and the time for holding State elections was changed from October to November.

Indiana gives special attention to the subject of Public Instruction. In 1880, there were 9,647 school houses; 511, 283 enrolled pupils, and 13,578 teachers, whose average compensation was \$1.82 per diem. The State University system is composed of three separate and distinct institutions; the State University, at Bloomington; the Normal School at Terre Haute, and Purdue University at LaFayette. The first is a school of literature and science; the second is a school for the professional training of teachers, and the third is a school of science, as applied to the practical industries of life. There

are two large denominational universities—the Catholic at Notre Dame, and the North-western Christian at Indianapolis. Besides these, there are twelve other colleges, independent of the State, with an average enrollment of 150 pupils. Special schools are provided for the negroes of the State, they not being allowed to attend school with the whites.

There are twelve prominent cities in the State; Indianapolis is the capital and the largest. It has many fine buildings of public and literary character. It is a center of railroads, and has a fine Union depot, to which all the lines of railroad converge. There are seven beautiful parks. The city is extensively engaged in manufacturing. The three next important cities are Evansville, Fort Wayne and Terre Haute. Michigan City is the only lake port in the State. Vincennes is the oldest town, being one of the posts established by the French in 1702.

The chief rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, White, Kankakee and Maumee. The Ohio is the largest of these, and skirts the State for 380 miles, forming its entire southern boundary. The slope of the State is such that most of the streams finally fall into the Ohio. In addition to these large streams, there are many clear and beautiful rivulets and creeks running all the year round, and furnishing endless power to the mills and factories that dot their banks.

The soil of Indiana is most easily described by valleys. The valley of the Ohio covers 5,500 square miles. It is a limestone region, and was originally covered with heavy forests. Two-thirds of it is good farming land, but the rest is too rugged and barren for profitable cultivation. The White River valley occupies the center of the State, and has an area of 9,000 square miles. The Wabash valley covers 12,000 square miles. The Maumee, 2,000 square miles. The Kankakee, in the vicinity of the lake, is sandy and enveloped by the swamp and marsh. The climate is generally pleasant and not subject to sudden changes.

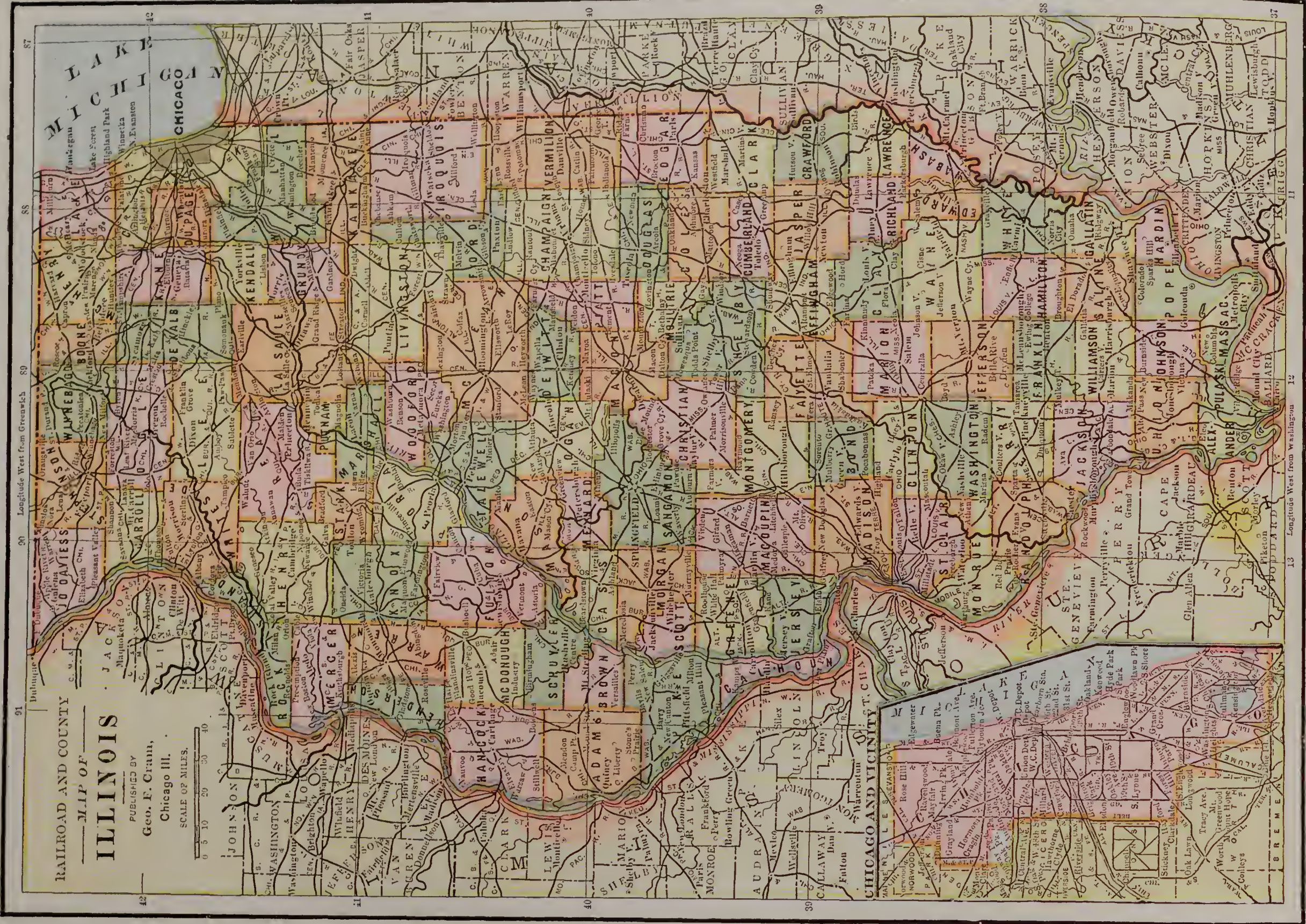


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Edwards.....	I 12
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Fayette.....	G 10
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Franklin.....	G 13
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Gallatin.....	I 13
Greene.....	D 9
Grundy.....	H 11
Hamilton.....	H 13
Hancock.....	C 6
Hardin.....	H 14
Henderson.....	C 5
Henry.....	E 1
Iroquois.....	F 5
Jackson.....	F 13
Jasper.....	F 10
Jefferson.....	G 12
Jersey.....	D 10
Jo Daviess.....	E 1
Johnson.....	G 11
Kane.....	H 12
Kankakee.....	I 4
Kendall.....	H 13
Knox.....	D 5
Lake.....	I 1
LaSalle.....	G 4
Lawrence.....	I 11
Lee.....	F 3
Livingston.....	H 5
Logan.....	F 7
Madison.....	E 11
Marion.....	G 11
Marshall.....	F 5
Massac.....	E 7
McDonough.....	G 15
McHenry.....	E 7
Meigs.....	D 1
Mermer.....	D 1
Monroe.....	F 12
Montgomery.....	F 9
Morgan.....	D 8
Montriville.....	G 8
Ogle.....	F 2
Peoria.....	E 5
Perry.....	F 13
Pike.....	H 8
Platt.....	C 8
Pope.....	H 11
Pulaski.....	G 15
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Randolph.....	F 13
Richland.....	I 11
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Sangamon.....	E 8
Schuyler.....	D 7
Scott.....	D 8
Shelby.....	G 9
Stark.....	E 1
Stephenson.....	F 1
Tazewell.....	F 6
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Woodford.....	F 5



## STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Area, 56,000 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 3,826,351.

ILLINOIS was first discovered by Marquette in June, 1673. The territory was governed by the French until 1765; when, owing to the conquest of Canada by the British, and the treaty which followed in 1763, their dominion over any part of the territory east of the Mississippi terminated, and it passed under the control of the British, and was soon after created a county of Virginia, who ceded her rights to the United States in 1784. From 1787 to 1800 Illinois formed a part of the "Northwest Territory," and from 1800 to 1809 it was included in the "Indiana Territory." In 1809 "Illinois Territory" was established, Kaskaskia as its capital, and Ninian Edwards, of Kentucky, was appointed governor. The act authorizing the admission of the state into the Union was passed, and admission took effect December 3, 1818. The first State Constitution was adopted in 1818, and continued in effect until March, 1848, when a new one was adopted, having for its most important feature a provision for paying the state debt. The present constitution was adopted August 8, 1870.

Among the terrible conflicts upon Illinois soil, were the terrible massacre at Fort Dearborn (Chicago), in 1812, by the Pottawatomies; the Black Hawk war in 1831-2, and the expulsion of the "Latter Day Saints," or Mormons, in 1844.

The term Illinois is of Indian origin, being derived from the Delaware word *Leno* meaning men, a name applied because of their manly traits to those tribes that formerly dwelt in the territory south of the Wisconsin. The soil of the state, in general, is very rich, being deepest along the river borders, and most shallow where forest growth abounds. For 90 miles along the Mississippi, the soil is 25 feet in depth—being the accumulated deposits of ages; on this tract Indian corn has been raised for nearly 200 years without the use of fertilizers. The soil is remarkably free from stones. There are about 10,000 miles of tile being laid annually in the center and southern part of the state. The climate is very healthy, except in a few river localities in the south. The winters are cold and the summers hot. The climate in the northern part of the state is subject to sudden changes. The average temperature of the state is 55 degrees F, being in summer 77 degrees, and in winter 33½ degrees. Mercury has risen as high as 106 degrees, and fallen to 40 degrees below zero, but these are rarely felt extremes.

Illinois is the leading agricultural State in the Union. The interests of agriculture are furthered, to a great extent, by County and State Fairs, which encourage the

farmers to a generous rivalry in making their annual exhibits. The orchards of the State cover 306,096 acres. The vine is also successfully cultivated. Illinois ranks second to no State in point of number and quality of the various breeds of improved stock. Its breeding establishments are not approached in extent and excellence by any, on either continent, and the superior quality of cattle fed in Illinois is recognized in the leading foreign markets. The largest importers of improved breeds of horses and cattle, in America, reside in this State. At Chicago is located the largest stock yard in the world. The mineral products of the State are one of the chief sources of its wealth. The State ranks high in manufactures. Illinois has about 9,000 miles of rail road, or about one-twelfth of all the track in the United States. The four largest cities in the State are Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and Springfield. Chicago, the metropolis, has at the present time more than 1,250,000 inhabitants. In October, 1871, Chicago was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times, destroying everything upon an area of 2,100 acres, embracing nearly all the business portion and a very large number of handsome private residences, more than 17,450 buildings, and the loss amounted to \$190,000,000 of which a little over \$40,000,000 was covered by insurance. Not less than \$7,000,000 were contributed in this country and Europe to aid the sufferers; 98,000 persons were rendered homeless, and 200 were killed. This loss is more than the assessed valuation of many of the States. The energy displayed by its inhabitants in rebuilding in superb brick, stone and iron edifices, is one of the marvels of the age. Peoria, the second city of the state, is finely situated about 70 miles north of Springfield, on one of the expansions of the Illinois river, called Peoria lake. It is a center of railroads, and has steamboat intercourse with the Ohio and Mississippi, and canal connection with Lake Michigan, at Chicago.

Every foot of government land has been taken up, and is now producing wealth, or being improved to suit the tastes of its owner. Throughout all its extent, from the Rock to the Wabash, from Cairo to Chicago, the broad farms covered with crops and vast herds of stock; the busy mills and factories humming along the streams; the neat and thrifty villages with shady streets and inviting homes—the public school buildings and the myriad church spires pointing away from the cares of earth—these plainly declare that Illinois is prospering under the hands of moral, intelligent, industrious men.



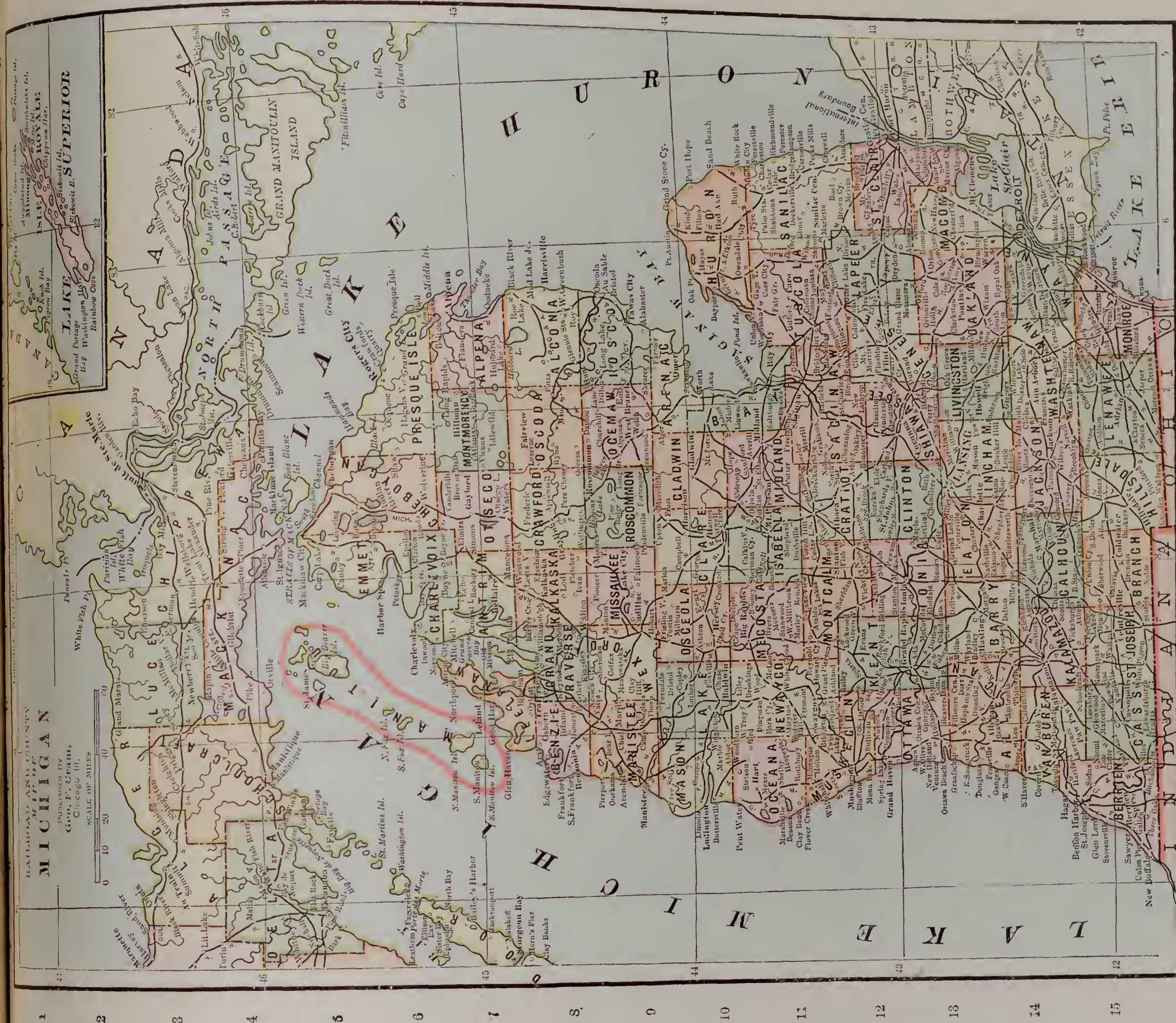
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Barry..... B 4  
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Branch..... E 13  
Calhoun..... F 13  
Cass..... D 13  
Charlevoix..... F 7  
Chicokey..... G 6  
Chippewa..... F 3  
Chlor.....  
Clinton..... F 12  
Crawford..... F 8  
Delta..... B 4  
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Eaton..... F 13  
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Sanilac..... J 11  
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Shiawassee..... H 12  
Tuscola..... C 11  
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Washtenaw..... H 11  
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Wexford..... E 9

\* See Wisconsin map.



## STATE OF MICHIGAN.

*Area, 57,130 Square Miles.*

*Population (1890), 2,093,889.*

MICHIGAN, one of the Northwestern States, was first colonized by the French. The earliest settlement within the present boundaries of the State was the mission founded by Marquette at Sault de St. Marie in 1668. In 1671 Fort Michilimack (now Mackinaw) was established; and in 1701 Detroit was founded. The territory was subject to France until 1763, when, with other French possessions, it came under the government of Great Britain. This was followed by the conspiracy of Pontiac, a plot formed by that chief to destroy all the English colonies; Fort Mackinaw was destroyed, and Detroit was besieged for nearly four months. During the Revolution, Detroit was the center of the British power in the Northwest, and the relentless and cruel Indian warfare carried on against the border settlements of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, received its inspiration and direction from this point. By the treaty of 1783, the country came into the possession of the United States, but the actual surrender of the British did not take place until July 1796. In 1787, Michigan formed a part of the "Northwest Territory;" from 1802 to 1805 it was included in "Indiana Territory." In 1805, "Michigan Territory" was established, with Detroit as the capital. In the war of 1812, this region formed the principal battlefield for the contending armies. The State was admitted to the Union, January 26, 1837. The first State Constitution was adopted in 1836; and, March 16, 1847, the capital was transferred to Lansing. The present constitution, which has several times been amended, was adopted in 1850. The leading industries of Upper Michigan are mining and lumbering. The chief minerals are iron and copper, associated with silver, in small quantities. The Peninsula is celebrated for its copper works. There is no other section of country in the world, except Chili, that contains so rich and exhaustless deposits of

this metal, as Upper Michigan. The immense forests of this peninsula, chiefly of pine and other soft woods, add largely to the great lumbering interests of the State. The climate here is generally rigorous. It admits of the culture of only the hardier grains. The leading city of Upper Michigan is Marquette. It is a thriving city and the port for the iron region, as well as an iron manufacturing town. The lower Peninsula is by far the most important part of the State. It is abundantly supplied with rivers. The soil is quite fertile, except in the northern part. The climate differs much from the upper. It is generally mild, being tempered by the adjacent lakes. The prevailing winds are from west and south-west, and their transit across Lake Michigan warms them, so that the temperature of Western Michigan is ten degrees higher than that of Eastern Wisconsin, on the opposite side of the lake. The productions are various and extensive. Michigan ranks high in manufacturing, the value of its annual products amounting to over \$100,000,000. Among the many interesting features of this State is its excellent system of free schools. The law is very explicit in regard to this important branch of the commonwealth. The average school year is seven months. Michigan was first visited by two daring classes of men—the fur trader and the Jesuit priest. These, led by different motives, opened communications with two points on the Michigan frontier—Mackinaw on the north, and Detroit on the south-east. For a long time these widely separated posts were the only landmarks in this great territory. The country lying between them was a pathless region of mighty forests, of uninviting swamps, and dismal lagoons. Both Mackinaw and Detroit figured extensively in the early struggles between the French and English, and in the two English-American wars.

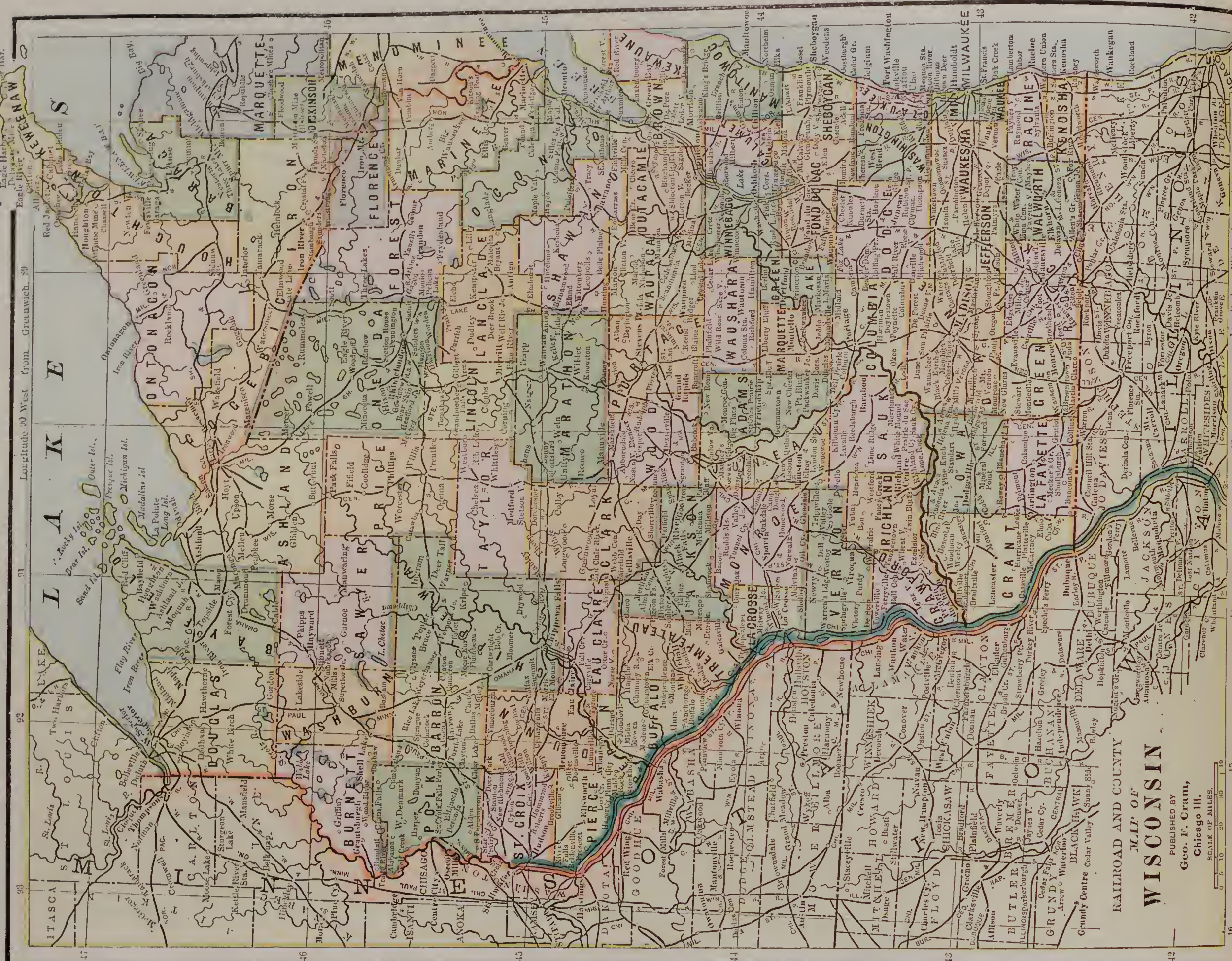


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Dodge.....	H 11
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Dunn.....	C 7
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Florence.....	J 5
Fond-du-Lac.....	H 10
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Marquette.....	H 10
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Oneida.....	H 5
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Keweenaw.....	K 1
Marquette.....	K 3
Menominee.....	K 5
Ontonagon.....	H 2



## STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Area, 51,150 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,686,880.

WISCONSIN was first settled by the French, at Green Bay, in 1669. The territory constituted the hunting ground of various Indian tribes, and it was owing to this that so little progress was made in its early settlement. The Territory of Wisconsin was established April 20, 1836, the government being organized at Mineral Point in July of the same year. In November, 1838, Madison was created the capital. The territory applied for admission into the Union, in 1846; Congress passed an enabling act March 3, 1847, and May 29, 1848, the admission took effect. The constitution, ratified by the people, March 2, 1848, has been several times amended, but still remains in force. The State bore an active part in the Civil War of 1861-65. The number of troops furnished the Union forces during the war was 91,327. Although the majority of the inhabitants are of English descent, still a large portion have come from the northern states of Europe—the climate of Wisconsin being similar to that of Scandinavia. The first settlers found the country abounding in creatures of the chase. Herds of elk, and deer, and buffalo, were often idling in the forest glade, or bounding across the plain. Bears, foxes, and wolves came out in troops by night, to the terror of poorly sheltered flocks. The rivers and lakes teemed with finny tribes, and the rice-bordered pools were frequented by myriads of screaming water fowl. Here was the Indians' paradise, and often the little form of the savage was seen as he trailed his game through the wood, or dipped his paddle in the limpid stream. In the northern counties, by the waters of the Menominee, or the Montreal, the same scene of wildness still exists, and annually, scores of men, from the crowded cities, eagerly seek these spots, and indulge in the sports without the hardship of frontier life. The State is high and rolling, ranging from 600 to 1,600 feet, and averaging 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. Although there is no system of mountains in the

State, yet there are numerous cliffs and mounds of imposing height. These elevations are greatest along the river-beds and next to the lakes, where they often rise into hills of rugged beauty. The largest of these are found in the southwestern part of the State—Blue Mound, towering 1,729 feet; the Platte, 1,281 feet; and the Sisinawa, 1,169 feet above the sea level. There are also many artificial heaps of earth, left by the Mound Builders, of antiquity. These assume fantastic shapes, often rudely representing the human form. The soil is usually fertile, being highly productive, even in the lead regions. The southern half of the State is an extension of the Illinois prairies, and is superior farming land throughout. The climate is very pleasant and healthful—the mean temperature being about 46 degrees Fahr. The two great lakes have an ameliorating effect, so that in their vicinity the temperature is always more favorable than in the western part of the State. Snowfalls occur early in the winter in the north, and form a warm covering for plants that would otherwise perish under the severe frosts. The prevailing winds in spring are from the north-east; in summer, from the south-west; and in winter, from the west. The annual rainfall is 32 inches. Wisconsin ranks well among the agricultural States. The State has several interesting and flourishing cities. The capital is Madison. It is happily situated on an isthmus connecting two lovely lakes, which are just half way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, being 80 miles from each. Wisconsin has not yet fully attained the stature of maturity. By the world at large it is still considered a new State. But already it has been touched by the wand of progress. Its industries are rapidly growing into giants; cities are rising like magic on its rivers and lakes, and, even now, it occupies no mean position among its wealth-producing sisters of the great North-West.

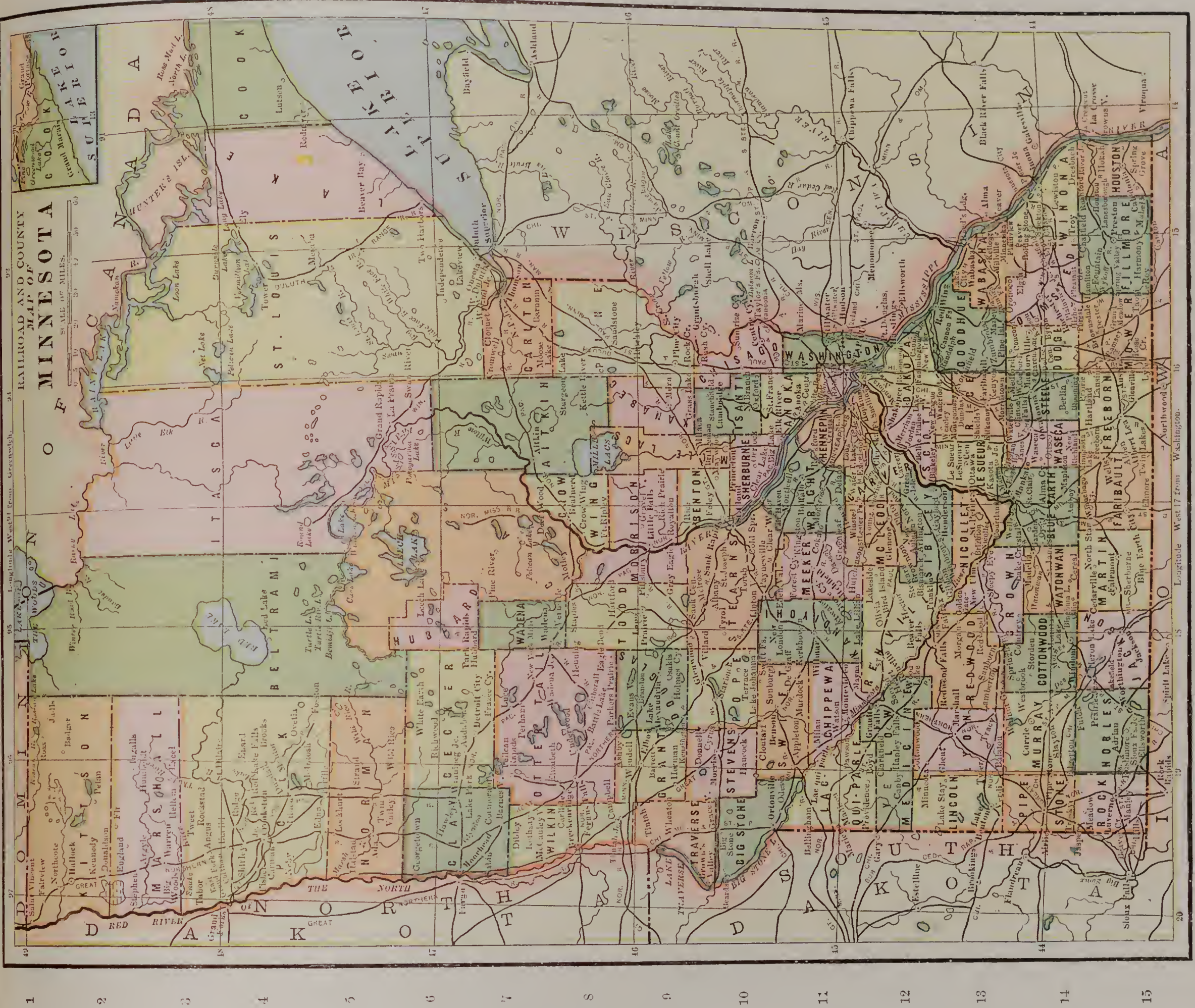


# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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## STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Area, 83,365 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,301,826.

MINNESOTA, one of the North-Western States, and the nineteenth admitted to the Union, was first explored by Hennepin and La Salle in 1680. After these came La Hontan, La Sueur and Carver. With the treaty which ended the Revolution, the authority of the United States extended no farther west than the Mississippi, and that portion of Minnesota west of the river belonged to the Louisiana purchase of 1803. The government had practically no control over the territory until after the war of 1812. Fort Snelling was established in 1819. The first building on the present site of St. Paul was erected in 1838; in 1841 a Chapel was built by a Jesuit Missionary, and dedicated to St. Paul, and from this the city derived its name. The first lumber mills in the State were erected on the St. Croix, in 1839. March 3, 1849, "Minnesota Territory" was established, with St. Paul as the capital. That portion of Minnesota east of the Mississippi had belonged successively to the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa. A State Constitution was adopted September 21, 1857, and the State was admitted into the Union May 11, 1858. In the war, 1861-65, Minnesota contributed more than one-seventh of her total population to the Federal armies, the total number of men contributed being 25,052. In 1862 a destructive war with the Indians broke out in the State. Entire counties were depopulated, the savages murdering hundreds of the inhabitants, and taking 250 captive. The Indians were defeated at New Ulm, Fort Ridgely and Birch Coolie, and on September 23, their complete subjugation was effected by General Sibley, at the battle of Wood Lake. Minnesota has almost limitless water privilege. There are over 8,000 lakes within its borders, which cover about 2,500,000 acres. Besides its wealth of lakes, it contains a number of majestic rivers. The most important are the Mississippi, Minnesota, St.

Croix, Red and St. Louis. The soil of Minnesota is generally fertile, and is especially adapted to the growth of grains. It contains quantities of calcareous matter and organic and saline ingredients, and is very retentive of moisture. The climate is pleasant and healthful. Its winters are often very cold, but the dryness of the atmosphere renders them more tolerable than those of some States further south. The summer breezes are warm. The heat of the day is usually dispelled at night by refreshing breezes. The dryness of the climate has made Minnesota quite a resort for invalids troubled with diseases of the throat and lungs. The average temperature is 44 degrees Fahrenheit—rainfall thirty-five inches. The state has made a rapid advance in agriculture within the past few years. The natural facilities for stock raising are unsurpassed—the soil readily exchanging its rank, wild grass for the improved grasses. The State has an abundance of standing timber—the variety of growths being extensive. The manufactures of the State consist chiefly of flour and lumber. In the size of its flouring mills and the quality of flour produced, Minnesota is unsurpassed in the world. The commercial advantages of the State are very superior. Besides natural channels it has an extensive network of railways.

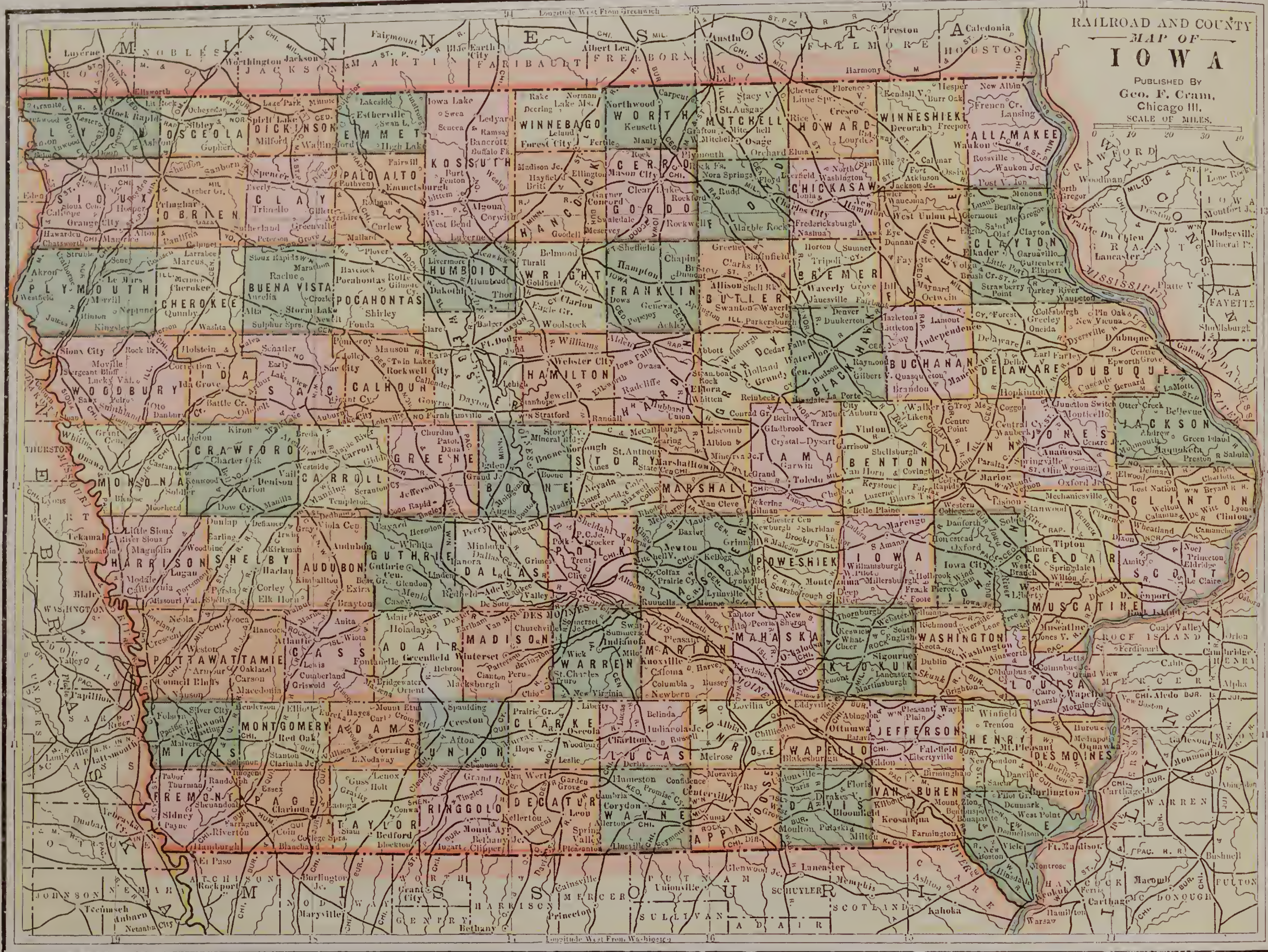
The two largest cities of Minnesota are Minneapolis and St. Paul, which lie close together on the banks of the Mississippi river—the distance from the center of one city to the other being about ten miles. They are both finely located and do a large and rapidly increasing business. The scenery of this State, in some parts is very fine. The Mississippi, in a ceaseless flow of centuries, has chiseled out a beautiful pathway between high and rugged bluffs.



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Buchanan.....	K 5
Buena Vista.....	D 4
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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

## STATE OF IOWA.

Area, 55,475 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,911,896.

IOWA, "the beautiful land," is one of the famous Prairie States that have given the interior of our continent the appearance of a mighty garden of limitless products. Its eastern and western border lines are marked by rivers. The surface, except along the rivers, where nature has thrown up breast-works of rugged bluffs, is a wide stretch of fertile lands, gently undulating, and interspersed with pretty lawns, clumps of trees, limpid lakes and meandering streams. It was settled in 1788, by Dubuque, a French-Canadian; but the first permanent settlement was not made until 1833. The territory formed a part of the French possessions, and was included in the Louisiana purchase of 1803. From 1812 to 1834 it formed a part of "Missouri Territory;" from 1834 to 1836 it was included in "Michigan Territory," and from 1836 to 1838 in "Wisconsin Territory." On June 12, 1838, "Iowa Territory" was established, and on July 4 the new government was formally installed at Burlington. In 1844 a State Constitution was formed, and the State applied for admission into the Union. Congress passed an Enabling Act, March 3, 1845, and on December 28, 1846, the State took its place in the Union.

The existing constitution was ratified August 3, 1857, and in the same year the Capital was removed to Des Moines. Since its admission into the Union the advancement of the State in wealth and population has been wonderful. Iowa contributed 76,242 men to the Union forces during the late Civil War.

The climate of Iowa is temperate and salubrious. The state is classed among the most healthful regions on the globe. The summers are quite warm and the winters cold. The heat of summer is tempered somewhat by constant winds that sweep over the open prairie, and the winters are often rendered severe by the same cause. The average temperature is 48 degrees Fahrenheit; the rainfall averages 44 inches. The soil of the state is of the very best quality. Iowa is said to have less inferior land than any

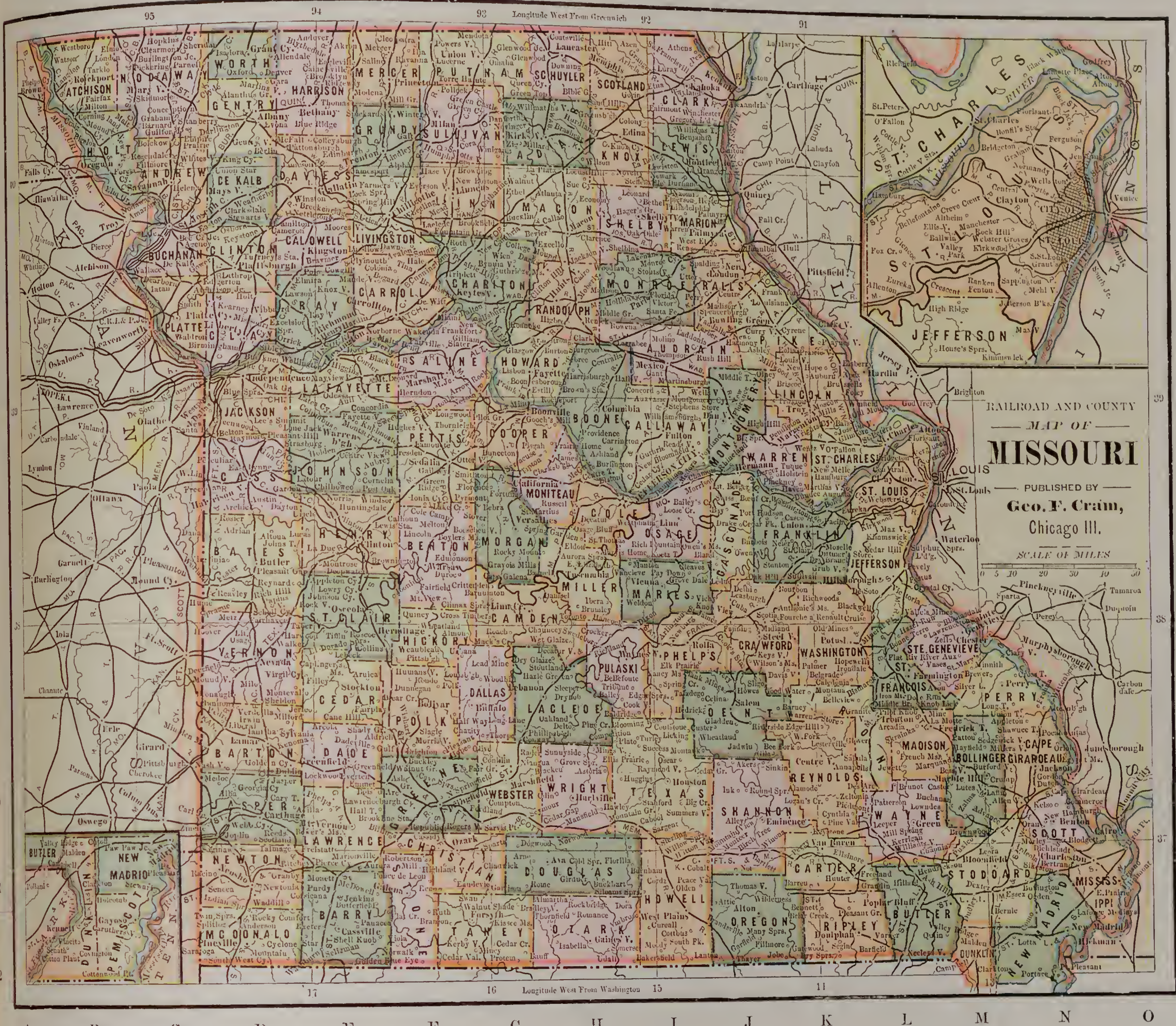
other state. The valleys of the Des Moines and Red Cedar are especially fertile, but the northern part of the state, where the surface is more or less rugged, is the poorest farming region. The productions of Iowa are numerous and superior. No other state has finer facilities for growing the various cereals of the temperate zone. Iowa ranks second state in the Union for production of corn—third for oats—third for hay—fifth for wheat—and seventh for potatoes. There are no extensive forests in the state, but along the rivers in the southern section are some fine growths of poplar, hickory, bass-wood, walnut and oak, and on the northern streams are a few groves of cedar and pine. The principal fruit trees are the apple, cherry and pear.

Although agriculture is the leading industry, there is considerable attention paid to manufacturing—the annual value of articles made amounting to upwards of \$50,000,000. The chief products are agricultural implements, boots and shoes, carriages and wagons, flour, furniture, malt liquors, sawed lumber, saddlery and harness. The exports of the state are products of agriculture and mining, and the imports are manufactures from the east and foreign countries.

Iowa has a very good system of public instruction. It is founded on the experience of the older states. The supervision of the schools is vested in a State Superintendent, County Superintendent and a District Board of Directors. The State University is located at Iowa City. The Agricultural College, at Ames, has received the Congressional land grant for the promotion of instruction in the science of agriculture and mechanic arts. The institution has extensive grounds and a museum of valuable specimens. There are courses of instruction in agriculture, horticulture and forestry, stock-breeding, mechanical, civil and mining engineering, architecture, "general science for ladies," military tactics and bee-keeping. Iowa is steadily growing in opulence and political power.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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Oregon.....	I 7
Oregon.....	H 12
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Webster.....	G 10
Worth.....	D 2
Wright.....	H 10

## STATE OF MISSOURI.

Area, 68,735 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 2,679,184.

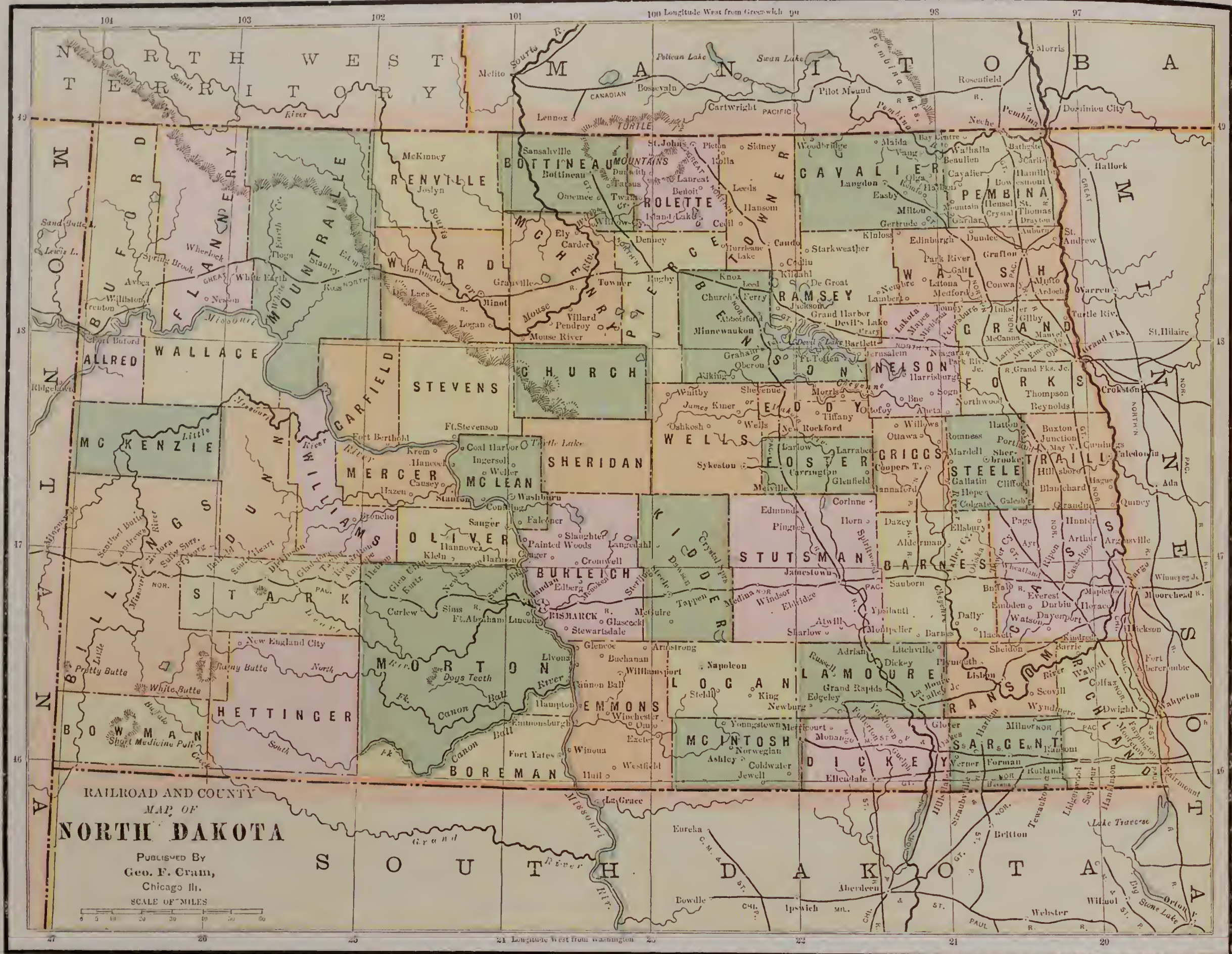
MISSOURI was a part of the Louisiana Province which was ceded by the French in 1763, to Spain, and purchased by the United States in 1803. In 1719 the French built Fort Orleans, near where Jefferson City now stands. St. Louis was settled in 1764. From 1803 to 1805, Missouri formed a part of the District of Louisiana. In the latter year "Louisiana Territory" was formed, and when, in 1812, the State of Louisiana was admitted to the Union, the remaining territory took the name of Missouri. A State Constitution was adopted in 1820, and August 10, 1821, the State was admitted into the Union. Missouri came into the Union after a protracted and exciting political discussion, which terminated in the "Missouri Compromise" of 1820, by which it was determined that the new State should be permitted to retain slavery, but that in the future slavery could not be established in any State formed from lands lying north of latitude 36° 30'. The citizens of the western border took an active part in the Kansas war of 1854, in opposition to the Free State movement. Missouri did not pass an ordinance of secession. A majority of the people were opposed to it. During the war the State was the scene of several active campaigns. Missouri contributed to the Union forces during the rebellion, 109,111 men. A new Constitution was adopted June, 1865, and in 1869 the State ratified the last of the amendments to the Federal Constitution. The present Constitution was ratified October 30, 1875. The surface of the State is broken, in the southern part, where it rises into clumps of knobs and small mountains, collectively called Ozark Mountains. North of the Missouri river the surface is an undulating prairie, with hardly a tree to break the monotony, except along

the margins of the many streams. It is the best farming land in the State. In the southeastern part, the surface sinks into bottom lands. Missouri has an extensive net work of rivers. The largest are the Missouri and Mississippi—both of which are navigable the entire year, except when blocked by ice. The soil of the State is generally fertile, except on the hills and ridges of the southern part. The river bottoms are the most productive lands in the State. Cotton grows readily on these alluvial tracts. The wine product of this State ranks next to that of California. The raising of cattle, horses, sheep and swine are extensively carried on in the prairie regions. With the exception of a tendency to malarial diseases in the lower lands along the rivers, the climate is healthful. The State holds an important rank in manufacturing; mining is another important industry. The mineral wealth of the State is very great—especially in coal and iron. It also has an extensive system of railroads, which, joined to its unrivaled river privileges, have greatly raised its rank in a commercial point of view. It has, also, almost an ideal system of public schools—and, next to Indiana, has the largest permanent school fund of any State. The capital is Jefferson City. The city is not large, but enterprising. Kansas City, on the right bank of the Missouri, about 135 miles above Jefferson City, is the most enterprising city in the State. It is a center of seven railroads, and has an extensive river trade. It is the second city, in population, in the State. St. Louis is the metropolis of the State. It has an area of about twenty square miles. It has a very large trade. It has sixteen lines of railroad and a fine position on the Mississippi river.



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Sargent.....	M 10
Sheridan.....	H 6
Stark.....	D 8
Steele.....	L 6
Stevens.....	F 5
Stutsman.....	J 8
Towner.....	J 3
Trall.....	M 6
Wallace.....	C 5
Walsh.....	L 4
Ward.....	F 4
Wells.....	I 6
Williams.....	D 1



## STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Area, 71,312 Square Miles.

Population, 182,719.

**N**ORTH DAKOTA was first settled at Pembina, in 1812, by settlers sent out by Lord Selkirk to colonize a large tract of territory, (now Manitoba) which he had purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company. When the boundary between the United States and British America was afterward definitely established, Pembina was found to be on United States territory.

North Dakota formed a part of the Louisiana purchase, and in 1849 made a part of "Minnesota Territory." In 1861 "Dakota Territory" was established, and within its limits were included the present States of Wyoming and Montana. In 1868 the Territory was reduced to the limits of the present States of North and South Dakota. The Capital of the Territory of Dakota was at Yankton (in what is now the State of South Dakota) down to the year 1883, when it was removed to Bismarck, the present Capital of the State of North Dakota. In 1887 the Territory of Dakota decided to divide itself into the Territories of North and South Dakotas. North Dakota became one of the States of the Union, November 2, 1889.

The Red River of the North forms the eastern boundary of North Dakota. The Missouri River, important to the State as its principal highway of navigation, enters North Dakota at the northwest, and, following a southeasterly course, leaves it about the middle of its southern boundary. Other important streams are the Dakota, or James River, and the Cheyenne River, flowing in a southeasterly direction through the southeastern part of the State, and the Mouse River, in its northern part, which follows a course in meandering east and north and leaves the State about midway of its northern boundary to empty itself into the Assiniboine River in Manitoba. In the northern portion of the State is Lake Minnewaukan, more familiarly known as Devil's Lake, an inland body of salt water some forty miles in length, and noted for its striking and peculiar scenery.

The surface of North Dakota consists in large part of prairie lands, and the State boasts no mountains, but has quite a number of hills and some plateaux, one of which,

known as the *Coleau du Missouri*, has an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet above sea-level. This generally level character of its face, and the remarkable fertility of its soil, make North Dakota great as an agricultural State, all cereals, vegetables and fruits common to its climate, being produced in rich abundance. Its most notable crop is wheat, the yield of which, along the wonderfully fertile banks of the Red River of the North, is unparalleled by any other region in the United States, and perhaps throughout the world. Extending to the westward of this region, the broad prairies, wherever cultivated, show an almost equally astonishing result. For miles west of the river the midsummer landscape is golden with great fields of yellow waving grain, which finally become lost in the vast unbroken green of the prairies beyond, which with their natural verdure, invite renewed encroachments for the ensuing year. The supply of food for purposes of stock-raising, especially grass, also, is unsurpassed by any part of the West, but the long winters form a drawback on this industry, by necessitating increased care about feeding the animals and sheltering them from the heavy storms.

The climate of North Dakota may, generally speaking, be called a healthful one, the summer season being mild and delightful, and the winters, though long and severe, much more endurable, on account of the dryness of the air, than an equal, or even much less degree of cold in more humid regions; conditions which render consumption so common to cold climates, scarcely known in this favored country.

The most thickly settled portions of North Dakota are those in the valleys of the Missouri River and Red River of the North, and along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which, entering the state at Fargo, in the east, crosses its entire length in an almost due westerly course, traversing the capital, Bismarck, in its route. Of late years the settlements have increased with great rapidity, owing to the great development of the railroad system.

Bismarck, which had been capital of the former Territory of Dakota since 1883, became the capital of the new State of North Dakota on its admission into the Union.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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Adams...	M 10
Adams...	D 7

## STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, 76,620 Square Miles.

Population (1890,) 328,808.

SOUTH DAKOTA was first settled along the banks of the Missouri River, east of Yankton, in 1859. For the history, as a political division, of the territory included within the present limits of the State of South Dakota, down to the time of its separation from North Dakota and admission into the Union as a State, the reader is referred to the foregoing account of the State of North Dakota, together with which it formed the former Territory of Dakota, the territorial history of which is thus common to both the States of North and South Dakota. Yankton, in what is now the State of South Dakota, was the original capital of the old Territory of Dakota, but the seat of government was removed from there to Bismarck, the present capital of North Dakota, in 1883. After the separation of South Dakota from North Dakota, Pierre became the temporary capital of South Dakota and has, since its admission into the Union as a State, November 2, 1889, been made its permanent capital. South Dakota is a part of the country which was originally the home of the Sioux Indians, who became so troublesome, through their attacks on the settlers, which even reached into Minnesota, that in 1863 the United States Government sent a joint expedition against them under command of Generals Sibley and Sully, which succeeded in effectually quelling the Indian disturbances of that period; and these Indian troubles, together with the Civil War, restrained immigration down to the year 1866. In 1874 gold was discovered in the Black Hills, which were within territory reserved to the Indians, and the crowds which this discovery drew into the Indian lands caused a renewed outbreak among the reds, in the course of which General Custer eventually lost his life in battle with them in Montana. The Missouri River crosses the entire width of South Dakota, following a southerly and slightly southeasterly course and cutting the State into two nearly equal portions. Most of the rivers of size and importance in South Dakota are tributaries of the Missouri, those flowing into it on the west being the Grand, Moreau or Owl, Big Cheyenne, Wapa Shicka, Bad and White Rivers, and its principal tributary on the east being the Dakota or James River, which likewise crosses the entire width of the State in its eastern part. South Dakota, especially in its eastern half, is studded with a considerable number of lakes, none of them very large, among which may be mentioned the Big Stone, Traverse, Kampeshka, and Poinsette.

The surface of South Dakota, like that of North Dakota, is largely made up of prairie lands, thus fitting the State in a high degree for the agricultural purposes to which the last decade or so has seen it so largely applied. In its eastern portion is a plateau, or line of highlands, known as the *Coleau des Prairies*, which, at its highest point, has an elevation of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level. West of the Missouri the country has a gradual upward slope, which in the western part of the State terminates in the Black Hills, a part of the Rocky Mountain system, which, however, displays no notable summits in South Dakota. In the southwestern portion of the State and lying between the Big Cheyenne and White Rivers, is a large tract known as *Les Mauvaises Terres*, or the Bad Lands, which is sterile and diversified by the action of water-currents on its surface of blue clay into the most fantastic shapes.

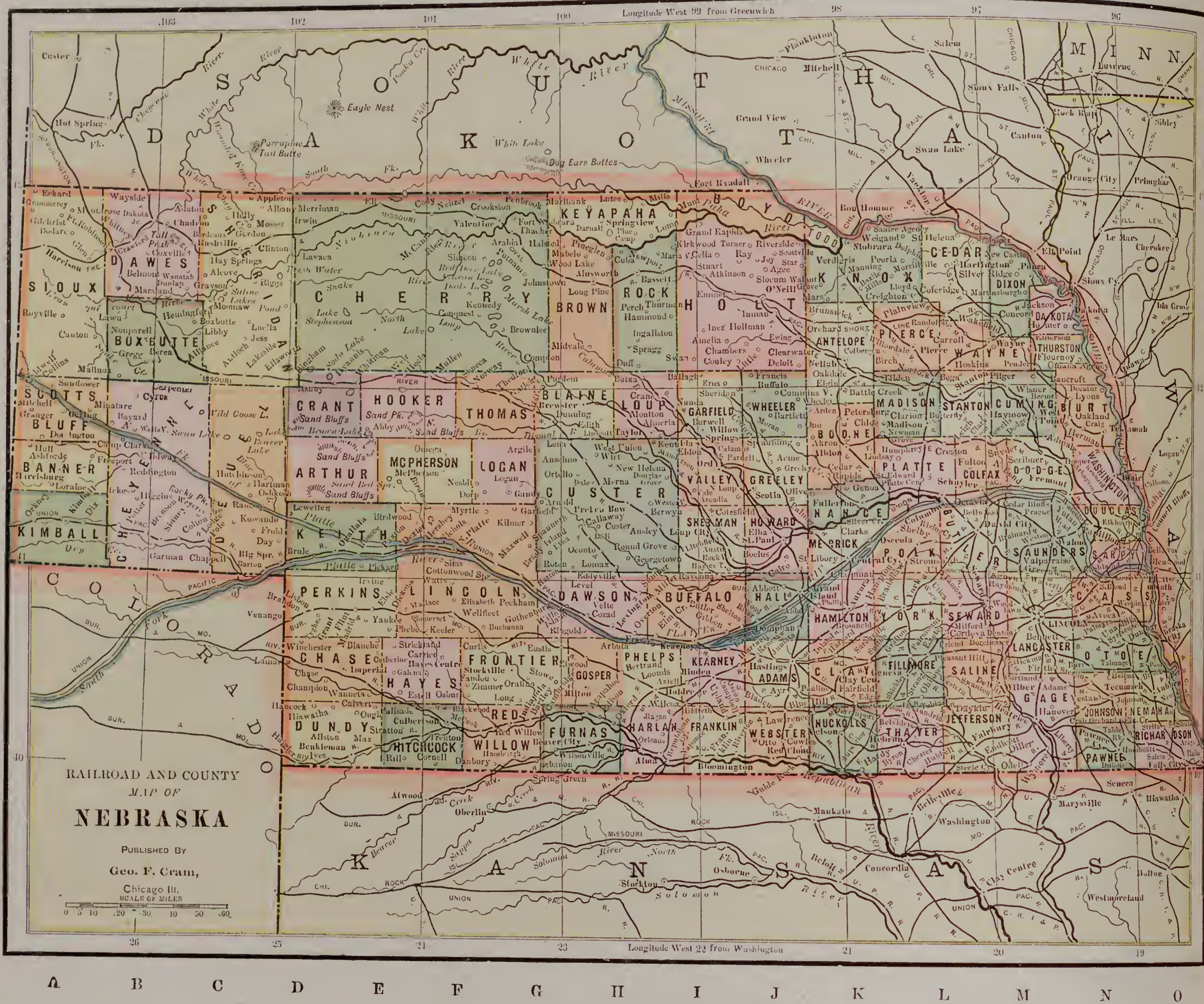
The climate of South Dakota, like that of North Dakota, may be called salubrious, and is free from malaria, and has even been said to have curative qualities for some pulmonary diseases, such as consumption, on account of the dryness of its atmosphere. The spring and summer seasons are mild and pleasant, with spring opening earlier than in regions situated farther east in the same latitude. While the winters are somewhat milder than those of North Dakota, through the latitude being lower, the country is nevertheless during this season occasionally visited by a kind of storm of wind and snow combined, called in the local dialect "blizzard," which sometimes produces the most startling and incredible effects, such as scraping the ground smooth in some places and packing the snow, sand and rubbish into solid banks in others.

As regards agriculture, what has already been said of North Dakota on that head may be repeated respecting the State of South Dakota, with the additional remarks that, owing to the less severity of its winters, stock-raising may be followed to greater advantage than in North Dakota, while on the other hand, the crops in some parts of the State sometimes suffer greatly for two or three seasons together on account of protracted droughts. South Dakota also possesses valuable deposits of various minerals, including, besides important mines of gold in the Black Hills, tin, copper, some coal and a great variety of stone.



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## STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Area, 76,185 Square Miles.

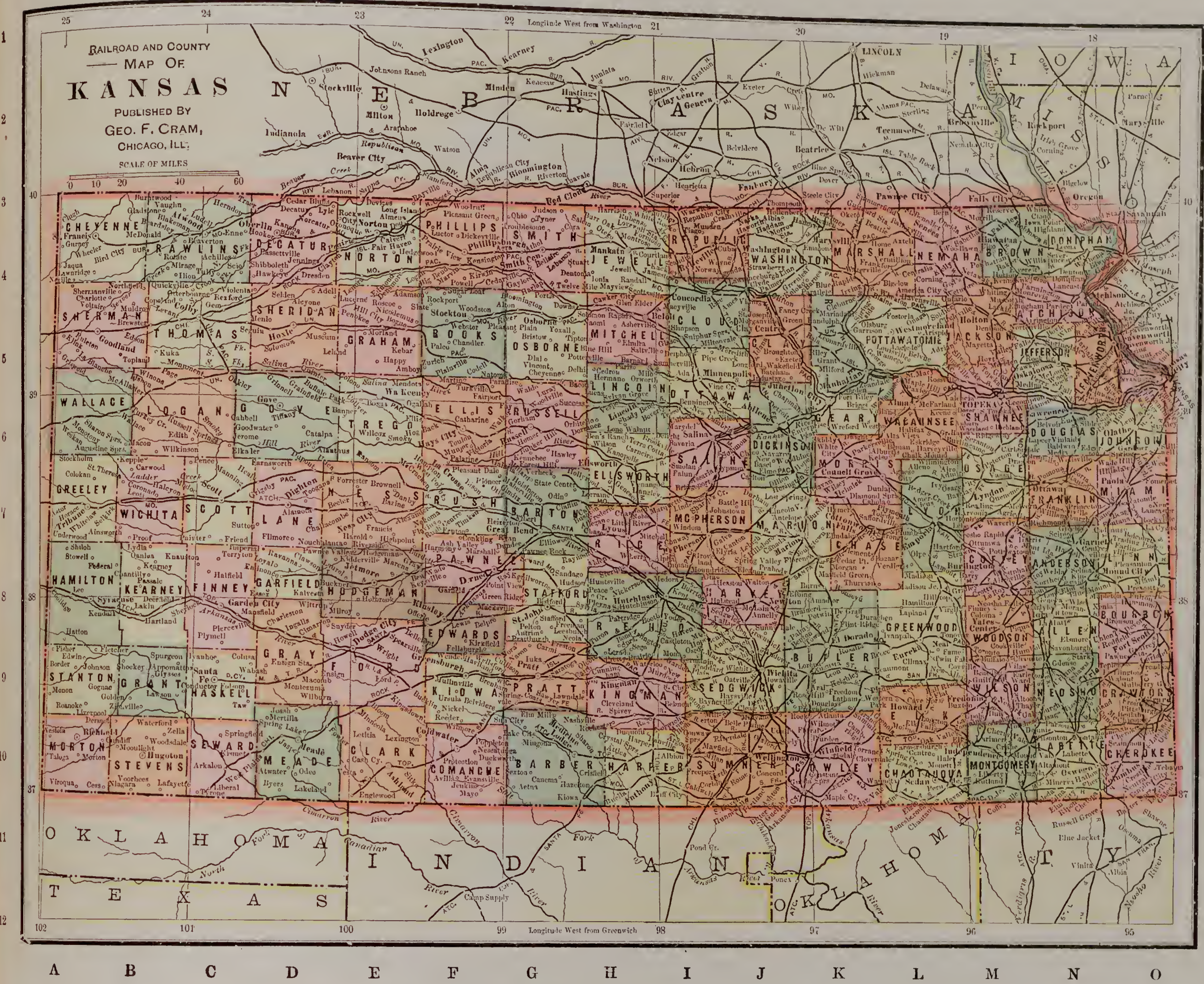
Population (1890), 1,058,910.

NEBRASKA was the twenty-fourth State to come in under the Federal Constitution. It was successively a part of Louisiana and Missouri Territories. "Nebraska Territory" was created May 30, 1854, and then included 351,558 square miles; within the next ten years numerous changes were made in the boundaries, and by March 3, 1863, Nebraska had been reduced to its present limits. Congress passed an enabling act, providing for the admission of Nebraska into the Union, April 19, 1864, but the continuance of the civil war, and the hostility of the Indians which prevailed, served in a great measure to check the prosperity of the Territory, and the people did not at that time take the necessary steps to avail themselves of it. A Constitution was framed early in 1866, which was ratified by the people, June 21, of the same year. On March 1, 1867, the State was admitted into the Union, and in a short time, Lincoln was made the capital. The existing Constitution was adopted in 1875. During the civil war 3,157 men enlisted in the Federal armies. The State is an undulating plain, rising almost imperceptibly from the Missouri river to its western borders. The surface is diversified by winding rivers, picturesque lakelets and grassy knolls. In the north-western part, the plain gives place to sand-hills, which terminate in the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains. Although well supplied with small streams, the State has but one navigable river, the Missouri, which runs along its eastern border, forming a valuable water frontier. The Platte is the most important river next to the Missouri. It rises amid the crest of the Rockies, and rushes westward down the rough mountain slope, and across the plains of Nebraska. This river drains nearly the entire State, meeting the Missouri at Plattsmouth. Coal is very scarce, and is not profitably worked. The deposits occur in the south-eastern counties, and are generally bituminous.

Extensive beds of peat supply the want of coal, this deposit being distributed throughout the State. Some iron is found, also vast quantities of fine building stone, and clay of superior quality. Valuable saline springs are located in the south-eastern parts, often yielding by solar evaporation, twenty-nine per cent. of salt. The soil of Nebraska is especially adapted to grazing in the western part, while in the eastern half, agriculture is the leading pursuit. The latter section embraces about 30,000 square miles. It is mostly prairie or rich bottom land, the soil varying between two and ten feet in depth. The principal products in eastern Nebraska are wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, flax and hemp. Dr. Aughey has discovered and classified over 150 varieties of native grasses in Nebraska. The grazing section of the State comprises about 23,000,000 acres of well watered land. Cattle are brought here in large droves to be fattened for market. There are no natural growths of timber, except along the streams: planted woods, however, do well on the fertile prairies. The climate is dry and temperate. Winds from the prairies dispel the summer heat, and the nights, during that season of the year, are generally cool. The mean annual temperature, as observed at Omaha, is forty-eight degrees Fahrenheit; the annual rainfall, the greatest amount of which falls in May and June, is thirty-four inches. The prevailing wind is from the south-east. The manufactures of the State are comparatively few and unimportant. Nebraska has but few cities of any size. The most important are Lincoln and Omaha. The former is the capital of the State, and is one of the most thriving cities of the west. The capital is a fine structure of limestone, erected at a cost of \$100,000. The Penitentiary, State University, and United States buildings are all elegant structures.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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## STATE OF KANSAS.

Area, 81,700 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,427,096.

"KANSAS" is an Indian name, and means "Smoky Water." It was first used in naming the "Kaw," or Kansas, River.

Kansas was first visited by the Spaniards in 1541; explored by the French in 1719; made a part of the Louisiana purchase in 1803; organized as a Territory and named Kansas in 1854, and admitted as a State in January, 1861.

It was once the home of the Indian and the buffalo, but now its population consists of the representative citizens of every State and nearly every foreign country. These representative people have made Kansas the magnificent commonwealth that it is.

Kansas is geographically the Central State of the American Union, and is one of the most prosperous of the Western States. Its length east and west is 408 miles, and breadth north and south 208 miles. The general surface is a rolling prairie, sloping from the west to the east. The altitude is 3,700 feet on the western border and about 740 on the eastern. It is larger than the New England States; larger than Illinois; larger than the combined area of Ohio, Indiana and Delaware; twice as large as England, Ireland, Scotland or France.

The State is well supplied with rivers. The Missouri River touches the north-eastern boundary of the State for 150 miles. The Kansas River, which empties into the Missouri at Kansas City, is formed by the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers at Junction City. The Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers rise in Colorado, and their windings through the northern part of the State liberally water that portion. The Arkansas River, rising in Colorado, flows through the western and southern portion of the State, and waters the great Arkansas Valley.

The Arkansas Valley is called the "Happy Valley," and the Arkansas River is often termed the "Nile of America."

Kansas has but few equals as an agricultural State. The wealth of the State is in her food products. The prairie grass has given way to corn as "King" and wheat as "Queen." The wild buffaloes have gone, but their places have been supplied by more than 2,000,000 head of other food animals.

Cotton and tobacco are successfully raised in the southern tier of the counties. The growing of sugar beets and sorghum cane for the manufacture of sugar promises to be one of the leading industries.

Kansas raises more silk cocoons than any other State. The silkworm is being successfully raised on the leaves of the osage orange. The State silk station is located at Peabody.

The soil and climate are well adapted for all orchard and garden products. Both large and small fruits grow in abundance and of the finest quality and flavor.

The climate is remarkably healthy. The air is pure and invigorating. The summer mornings are peculiarly delightful. The summer nights are cool and refreshing. The average temperature in summer is 76°. For sunshine Kansas beats the world. The winters are short and mild, with very little snow, the average winter temperature being 30°.

Kansas has any number of valuable mineral springs, the curative properties of which have attracted many invalids to this State.

Five of the great railway systems of the West pass within her borders—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Missouri Pacific; Union Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railways. They have been one of the most important factors in the development of the State. The first of January, 1864, not a mile of road had been constructed; the mileage now (1891) is 8,810.

Kansas is rapidly advancing to the front as a manufacturing State. The annual products amount to nearly \$20,000,000. The raw products are so inexhaustible that capital will not be slow to take advantage of the opportunities here offered and develop many lines of manufacturing not already represented.

Kansas maintains a State University, Normal School and Agricultural College, and generous provision has been made for the support of the free public schools, which are unsurpassed in point of excellence in any State. They literally dot the whole country.

Kansas has any number of flourishing villages and several important cities, among which may be mentioned Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kansas (formerly Wyandotte), on the Missouri; Lawrence and Topeka on the Kansas River; Fort Scott on the extreme eastern border, and Wichita in south-central Kansas, at the junction of the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers.

Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, Kansas, do more or less jobbing and manufacturing. Lawrence being situated in a rich agricultural district is a large shipper of fruit, farm and garden products. It has good water power and does some manufacturing. Topeka is the capital of the State, sixty miles west of the eastern boundary. It is a beautiful city, with wide, well-paved and shaded streets. Topeka has an extensive system of street railway, operated by electricity; well appointed fire department, and is the point where the main shops of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway are located.

Wichita is the wonder of the southwest—a marvel of growth and enterprise. The city was named after the Wichita tribe of Indians, who made the junction of the Little and Big Arkansas Rivers their camping ground.

The spot where the city now stands was made historic at an early day as having been the camping ground of Coronado, and again in 1827 by Kit Carson. It was here the chiefs of the Wichitas, Cheyennes, Arapahoes and other tribes of Indians met Kit Carson, General Harney and Colonel Dent, representatives for the Government, and signed the great Indian Treaty.

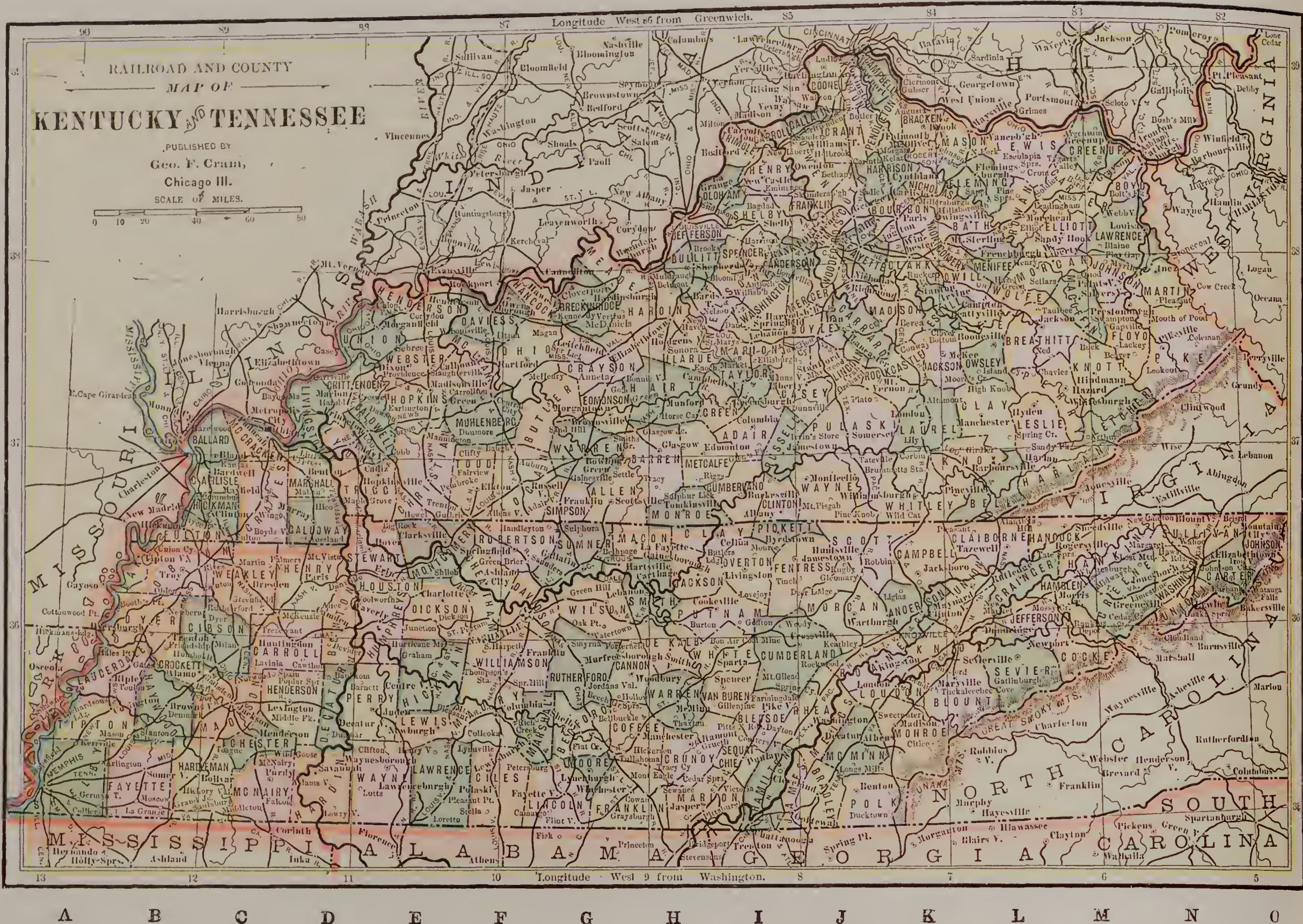
Wichita is to-day the principal commercial, manufacturing, wholesale, pork-packing and railway center of southwestern Kansas. Located in a wonderfully rich agricultural valley, which is a veritable garden, to pay her tribute, and with a class of citizens full of pluck and push, Wichita is destined to be a great city.



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## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Area, 40,400 Square Miles. Population (1890), 1,858,635.

KENTUCKY was the second state to come in under the Federal Constitution. The term *Kantuck-kee* signifies "the dark and bloody ground," and is suggestive of the perilous times of the early settlers, as well as of the cruel and unchronicled struggles which the aborigines passed through long before the white man invaded their territory with his progressive step. The earliest explorations of any importance within the limits of the state were made by John Finley, and some companions from North Carolina, in 1767. In 1769, Daniel Boone, with Finley and four others, visited the country. The region along the Cumberland and Green rivers was explored in 1770, by a party of Virginians under Col. James Knox; and between 1770 and 1772, 2,084 acres of land, in what now constitutes Lawrence County, was surveyed by Col. George Washington. The fort at Boonesborough was built by Daniel Boone in 1775. This country constituted the hunting grounds of the Indians north and south of it, and the settlers suffered much from their hostility. In 1775 a treaty was completed with the Cherokees, and the settlers organized a local government, calling it Transylvania; Virginia refused to recognize it, claiming the district as her own, and in 1776 it became Kentucky County, Virginia. In May, 1774, the first buildings were erected on the site of Harrodsburg, and in March, 1783, the first district court was held there. Louisville was established in 1780. Kentucky was separated from Virginia in 1790, and June 1, 1792, the state was admitted into the Union. A new constitution was adopted in 1800, which gave place to the present one in 1850. At the breaking out of the Civil War a large portion of the people sympathized with the south, but the Legislature refused to call a convention to consider the subject of secession, and the state assumed a position of neutrality. During the war, however, the state was the scene of several active campaigns. In September, 1862, the state was invaded by General Bragg, accompanied by Morgan's Cavalry. On October 8, a sharp conflict between the contending forces took place near Perryville, which resulted in heavy losses on both sides. From this time no serious demonstrations on Kentucky were made by the Federal forces. The government was transferred to the civil authorities in 1865. In 1867, 1869, and again in 1870, the Legislature refused to ratify the amendments to the Federal Constitution. During the war Kentucky contributed 75,760 men to the Union forces.

The climate is very healthful and mild. In 1870 there were 27 states having a greater death rate than Kentucky. The perfect drainage, high elevation, and purity of waters, all conduce to health. The average temperature is 55 degrees Fahrenheit. In 1880 the greatest extreme of cold was 8 degrees. Live stock is kept in the pasture all winter, and there is seldom a day too cold for men to engage in outdoor labor. The rainfall ranges from 48 to 55 inches per annum. The state is prospering and bids fair eventually to become a leading member of the Union, both in wealth and population.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Area, 41,750 Square Miles. Population (1890), 1,767,518.

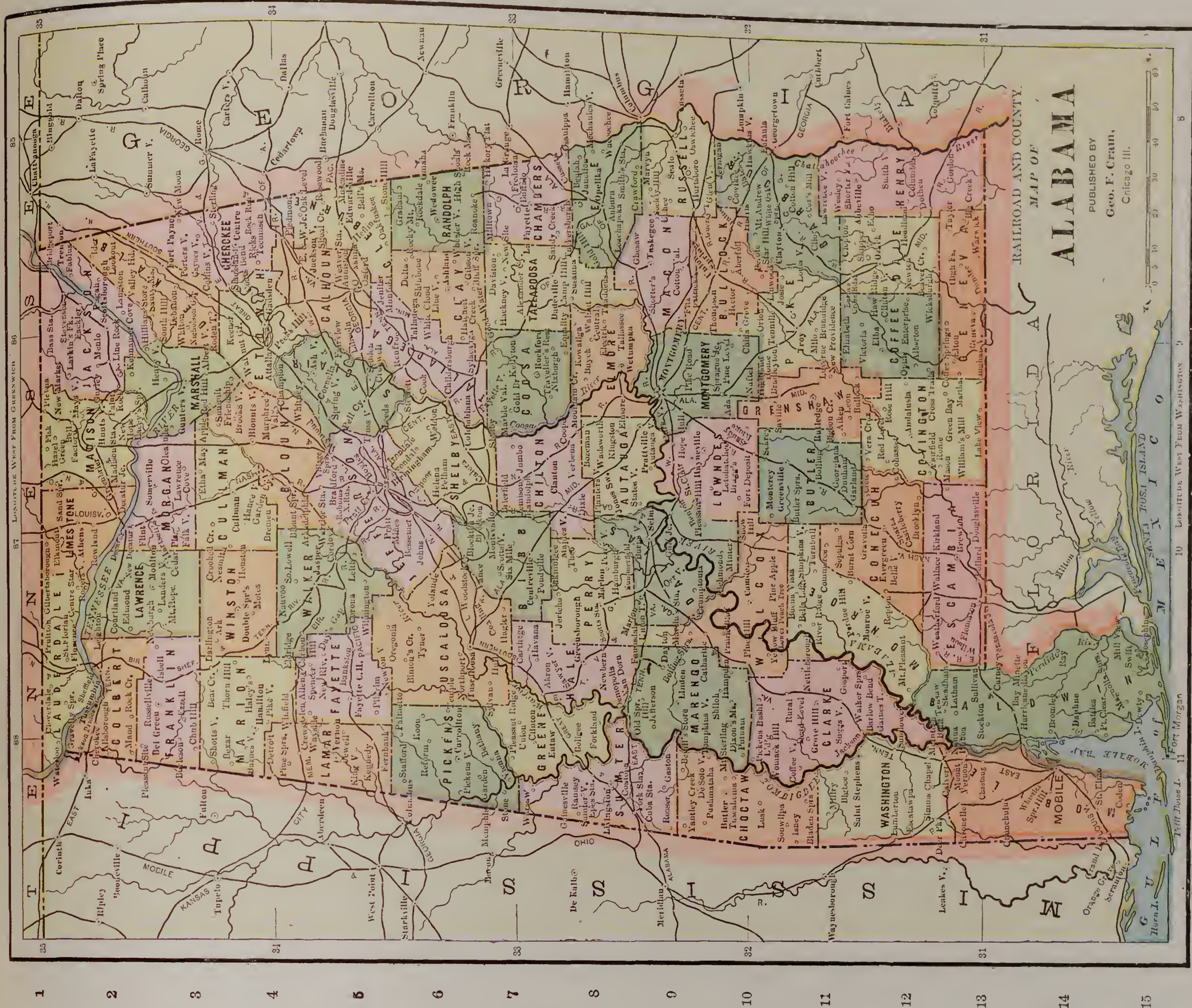
TENNESSEE was first settled in 1754, by colonists from North Carolina. The settlers were driven out of the country by Indians, but a permanent settlement was effected at Fort Loudon in 1756. "Tennessee Territory" was established in 1794, and June 1, 1796, it was admitted into the Union. On the breaking out of the Civil War the people of East Tennessee were opposed to secession, while those of West Tennessee generally favored it. On January 7, 1861, an extra session of the General Assembly was called, in order to determine what action should be taken by the state in view of the approaching difficulties between the North and South. The Governor of the state strongly sympathized with the South. On February 9th a majority of the people voted against holding a Convention to consider the withdrawal of the state from the Union, but on June 8th the question of secession was submitted to the people, when out of a total vote of 152,151 there was a majority of 57,675 in favor of separation. During the war a number of active campaigns took place. A State Convention, held January 9, 1865, proposed several amendments to the Constitution. A schedule was adopted annulling the military league, the declaration of state independence, the ordinance of secession, and all acts of the Confederate State Government, and prohibiting the payment of any debts incurred by it. February 22, 1865, these amendments were ratified by the people. The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified in April, 1865, the Fourteenth in 1866, and soon after the state was readmitted into the Union. Tennessee has been divided into three districts:—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The first is very mountainous, the second broken and rolling, and the third low-lying and level. The mineral wealth of the state is beyond estimate. The most valuable deposits are coal, iron, and copper. The rivers of the state are very useful as means of transportation and as the source of power to the various industries. It is said that no similar extent of territory in the world can furnish so abundant water-power as Tennessee. The two most important rivers in the state are the Cumberland and Tennessee. The climate of the state is very mild and salubrious except on the western flats. In passing from East to West Tennessee a change from an average temperature of 42 degrees to 60 degrees is experienced. The mountains, rising from 2,000 to 7,000 feet in height, present a pleasing variety of climate, and a favorite place of resort during the summer months. The variety of climate gives Tennessee advantages over the neighboring states, agriculturally. It is enabled to compete with those lying north especially, having the same productions but earlier harvests than they. The state ranks third in amount of tobacco raised, and the soil and climate are very favorable to the growth of the vine, and, indeed, the forests contain many unpruned arbors of native grapes. Tennessee has the most extensive manufacturing interests of any of the Southern States. She has all the natural advantages requisite to a rapid growth in wealth and power.



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## STATE OF ALABAMA.

Area, 51,540 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,512,017.

ALABAMA, one of the Southern States, was first explored by Spaniards, under De Soto, in the year 1541. They met with much opposition from the native Indians, who were far more numerous and intelligent than those in the Northern States. The exploring expedition found many remarkable mounds, temples and buildings of curious design and spacious interior. The State was not settled until 1711, when the French founded the city of Mobile. After the territory had fallen into the hands of the English, Alabama was incorporated, first with Georgia and afterwards with Mississippi. After the close of the Revolutionary War it became an independent member of the American Union. Its name is derived from the Indian tongue, and signifies "Here we rest." In 1813-14 occurred the war with the Creeks, in which the power of that tribe was practically destroyed, and they moved west, leaving the country open to settlement. In a Convention held January 11, 1861, the State passed an order of secession, and on February 4, the Government of the Confederate States was organized at Montgomery. The State, having adopted the Confederate Constitution, seized the forts and other United States property at Mobile, and made preparations for war. In 1862 the northern portion of the State was occupied by the Federal troops. The forts at Mobile were captured in 1864, and the Confederate fleet repulsed by Farragut, and in April, 1865, Montgomery and Mobile were taken by the Federals. In the same year a Provisional Governor was appointed, and a Convention, held in September, declared the ordinance of secession and the State war debt null and void, and passed an ordinance against slavery. In 1867 it became a part of the Third Military District. A new Constitution was adopted in 1868, the Fourteenth Amendment was ratified and the State readmitted into the Union—the government being transferred to the civil authorities July 14 of that year. In 1870 Alabama ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, and in 1875 adopted the existing Constitution. The soil of Alabama is, for the most part, sandy, and not remarkably fertile, but the warmth of

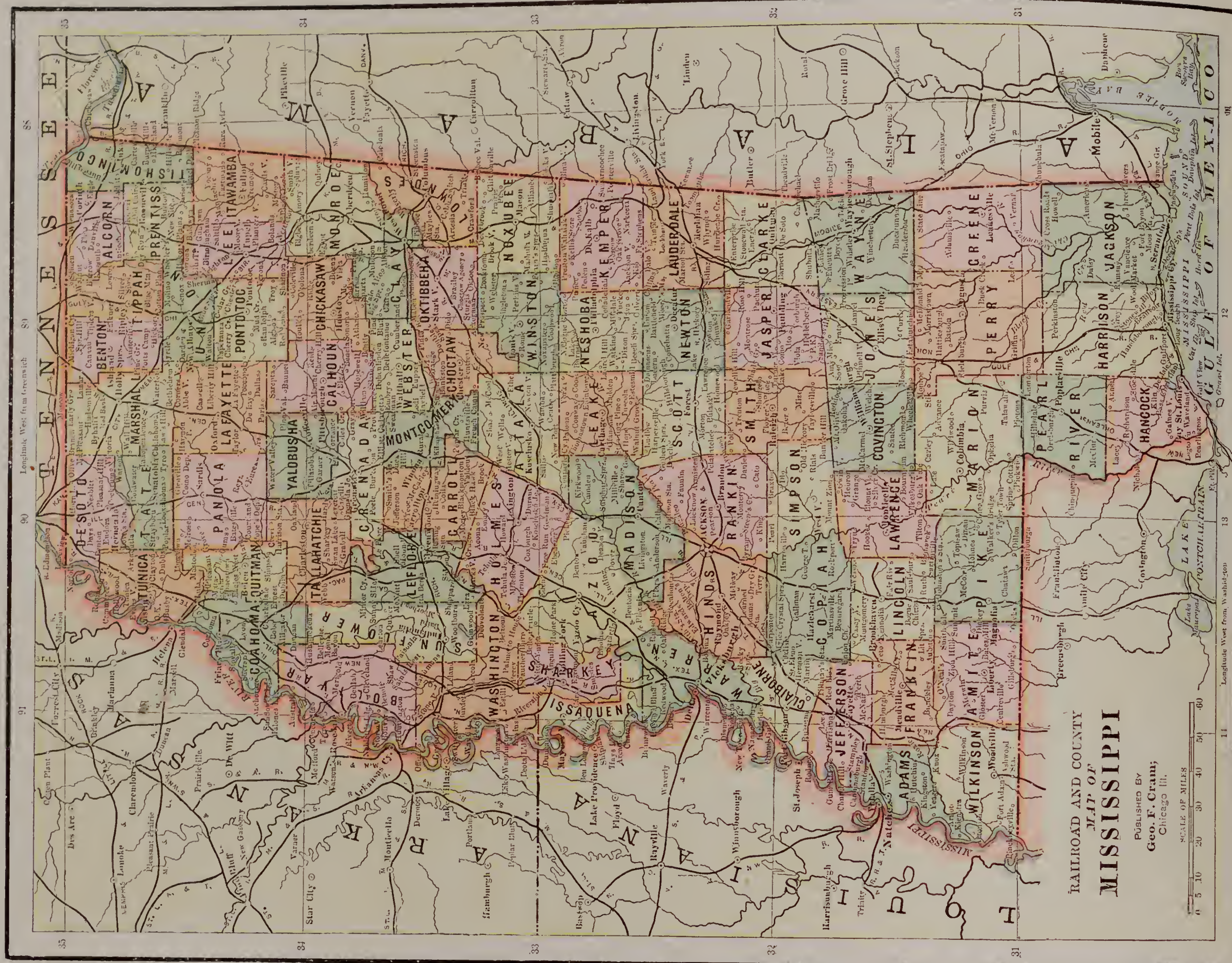
climate and abundant water supply render it fairly productive for cereals, garden vegetables and fruits. South of this tract is the great cotton belt. Here are wide prairies, a rich soil, and a region producing as great a quantity of cotton as any part of the South of equal area. Bordering on the Gulf and the Florida confines, are the great forests. Here can be found the many varieties of cypress and pine, the cedar, gum, poplar, ash, hickory, walnut, locust, chestnut, maple and elm, and along the Gulf the long moss, used extensively for mattresses, hangs from the trees so thickly as to darken the entire forests. Stock-raising is confined largely to the northern portion of the State, where, also, the grains and vegetables are grown, while to the south is grown the cotton, cane and more tropical plants and fruits. The principal rivers of Alabama are the Mobile, formed by the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee; the Alabama, navigable for 320 miles, to Montgomery; the Tombigbee, navigable for small steamers 300 miles, to Columbus, Mississippi; the Chattahoochee, which forms about 100 miles of the eastern boundary; the Coosa, a branch of the Alabama; and the Tennessee, which enters the State at the north-eastern corner, and, making a curve, passes out at the north-western corner. The water-power along its course is of the most excellent character. The larger navigable streams find their outlet to the Gulf through Mobile Bay, which is the largest and best harbor along the Gulf Coast. Throughout the State are various noted springs, which have become places of resort, besides mounds, old Indian villages, roads and other antiquities. The mean temperature of the State is 64 deg., and in the warmest summer months the thermometer rarely rises above 95 degrees. The annual rainfall is 50 inches; snow, however, is seldom seen. From its many advantages of soil and climate, Alabama has always been held in high rank as an agricultural State, and the greater part of its people are engaged in that industry. Indian corn, cotton, rice and sugar-cane are leading crops.



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## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Area, 46,310 Square Miles.

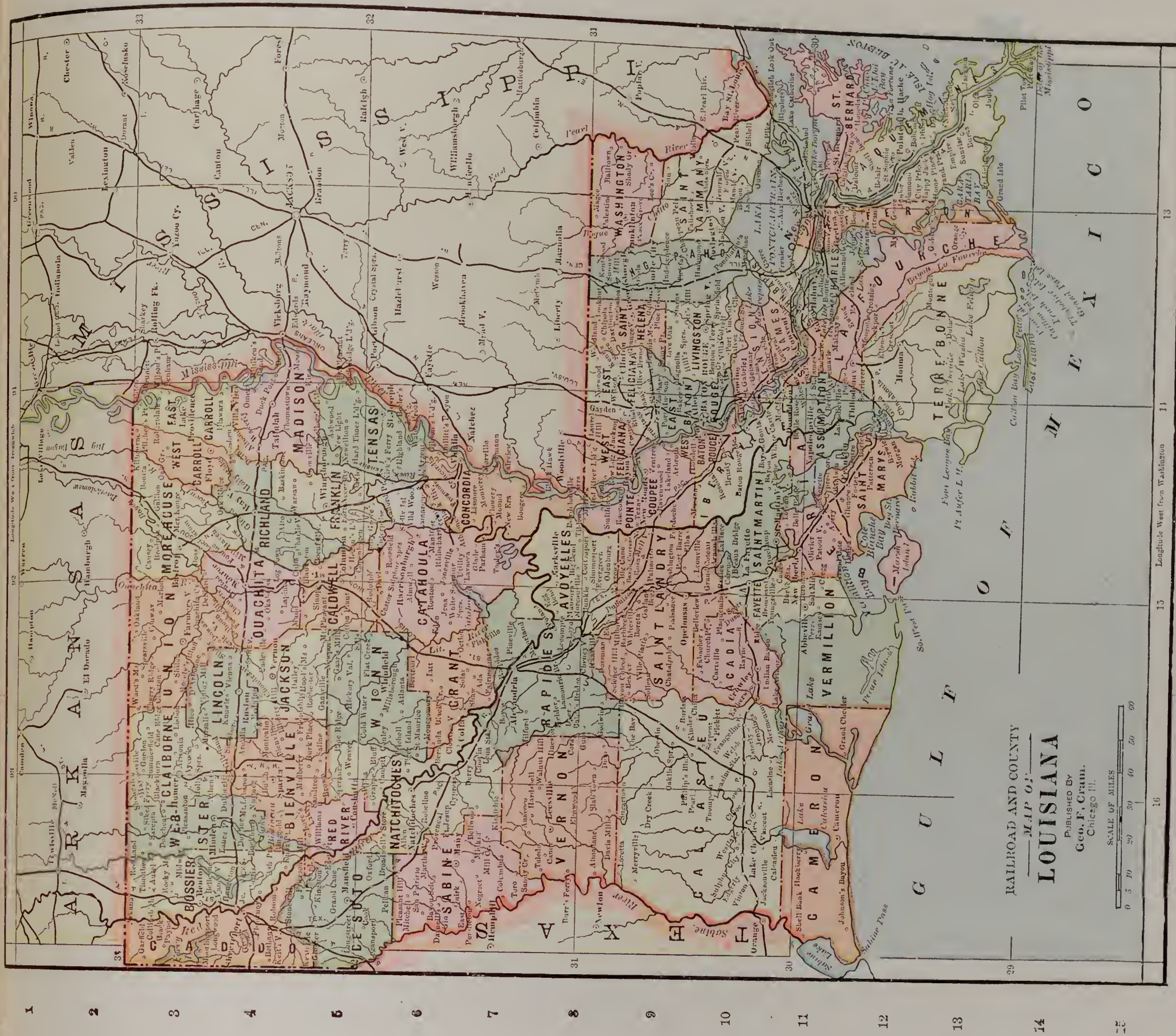
Population (1890), 1,289,600.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Gulf States, was first traversed by De Soto and his companions in 1542. In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi and took possession of the adjacent country, naming it Louisiana, in honor of the French King. The first settlement was made by Iberville, in 1699, when a fort was erected at Biloxi; in 1716 Fort Rosalie was erected on the present site of Natchez. The settlements, unlike most of the French-American colonies, suffered severely from the hostilities of the Indians. The territory east of the Mississippi was transferred to England in 1763, and a few years later Spain became the owner of the territory west of that river, and of the Gulf coast to the Florida line. "Mississippi Territory" was established in 1798. It included a strip from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Yazoo, but did not touch the Gulf. A State Constitution was adopted in 1817, and December 10 of that year, the State entered the Union. Mississippi was the second State to adopt an ordinance of secession, and to ratify the Constitution of the Confederate States. The first movement of the Federal troops in the State was the capture of Biloxi, on December 31, 1861; and in the following spring they took Corinth. An attempt was made by the Confederates on October 3 and 4 to recapture Corinth, but they were repulsed with heavy loss. On July 4, 1863, occurred the surrender of Vicksburg. This was among the most important operations of the war, and practically brought it to a close in Mississippi, all subsequent movements in the State being only of minor importance. August, 1865, the Constitution was amended, abolishing slavery, and the ordinance of secession was repealed. In 1867, the State, with Arkansas, formed the Fourth Military District. A new Constitution was adopted 1869, which was amended in 1877, and still remains in force. In 1870, the State was re-admitted into the Union, the Fourth and

Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution having been ratified the same year. The Gulf coast, in a straight line, measures about 90 miles, but owing to the numerous irregularities the actual shore line is about doubled. Along the Mississippi river bottom from Vicksburg to the northern boundary line, the surface is low and sometimes quite swampy, and is subject to frequent inundations. East of this region, the country presents a scenery varied by rounded hills, prairies and woodlands. South-east the most extensive bluffs occur, and south-west the surface descends again into marshes and low-lands. Every portion of the State is well watered by clear, running streams, and by numerous rivers. The soil, in general, is fertile, and its subsoil is good and well adapted to sustain the surface, and contribute to large productiveness. Few lands will yield more, or better repay thorough tillage. The climate, for the most part, is mild and salubrious. The summers are long and uniformly warm, though they rarely reach the extreme heat experienced in the north, east and north-west, and the evenings and nights are delightfully cool, under the influence of the never-failing breezes from the Gulf. The winters are short and never severe. Even in the most northern counties ice seldom forms over an inch in thickness, while in the southern part of the State severe frosts are very rare. The climate is, in fact, the happy medium, where the products of the north and the south meet, grow and mature in harmony with the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. No State is more regularly irrigated by rain falls, or better supplied with aqueous vapor; and in regard to healthfulness—while, at certain seasons, the low valleys and marshes produce some malaria, the uplands; prairies, and high pine lands are as exempt from disease as the most favored part of the United States. The productions of the soil are as varied as the climate and the surface of the State.



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## STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Area 45,120 Square Miles.

Population, (1890) 1,118,587.

LOUISIANA, one of the Gulf States of the American Union, was first visited by LaSalle in 1691, and the first permanent settlement within the present limits of the State was made by the French, at New Orleans, in 1718. The State formed part of the French possessions ceded to Spain in 1762, and retroceded to France in 1800; the entire province being purchased by the United States in 1803, for \$15,000,000, during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. Soon after its purchase, the greater part of which now constitutes the State of Louisiana, was ceded into the Territory of Orleans, the remainder of the country north and west retaining the title of Louisiana Territory. The division east of the Mississippi was claimed by Spain, and did not come into the possession of the United States until 1822. The State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, April 30, 1812, and the territory before known as Louisiana received the name of Missouri. The second war with England followed, in which the new state bore an active part. The last battle of the war was fought at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, and resulted in the total defeat of the British. New Constitutions were adopted in 1845 and 1852.

On January 26, 1861, the state passed an ordinance of secession, and on March 21, the constitution of the Confederate states was ratified. During the war the state was the scene of active and important operations. State troops had taken possession of the forts commanding the City of New Orleans and the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge, and on January 31, the Custom House and Mint at New Orleans were seized. Active offensive operations by sea and land were begun by the Federal forces in the spring of 1862. The forts commanding the city of New Orleans were captured April 28, and on May 1, General Butler took possession of the city, the Confederates having abandoned it. On May 7 occurred the fall of Baton Rouge. By May, 1863, all the

country, with the exception of the northwest corner, was in possession of the Federals; for a short time Alexandria and Opelousas were reoccupied by the Confederates, who overran the adjacent country, but on the surrender of Port Hudson, July 8, they retired west to Atchafalaya. A battle was fought at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864, when the Federals were defeated, and retreated to Alexandria, which was afterwards evacuated and burned. In 1867, Louisiana, with Texas, formed the Fifth Military District; in June, 1868, a new constitution was adopted, and the state readmitted into the Union; and July 13, the government was transferred to civil authorities. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution were soon after ratified. The existing constitution was adopted in 1879.

The climate in winter is colder than that of the corresponding latitudes on the Atlantic coast. The summers are protracted and very warm. The autumn months are generally unhealthy, owing to the malarial exhalations from the wide area of marsh lands. The mean annual temperature at New Orleans is 67.55 degrees Fahrenheit; the rainfall at the same city, 72.81 inches.

New Orleans, the metropolis and capital of the state, is situated on both banks of the Mississippi, about 100 miles from its mouth. The city stretches along the river for 12 miles, and has an area of 150 square miles. Owing to its sweeping around a large bend in the river, it has received the appellation, "Crescent City." In exports the city ranks next to New York.

Louisiana is one of the most important states in the Union. Although a temporary pause in the general progress of the state was occasioned by the discords of civil war, it now occupied a very high and honorable position among its sister states.

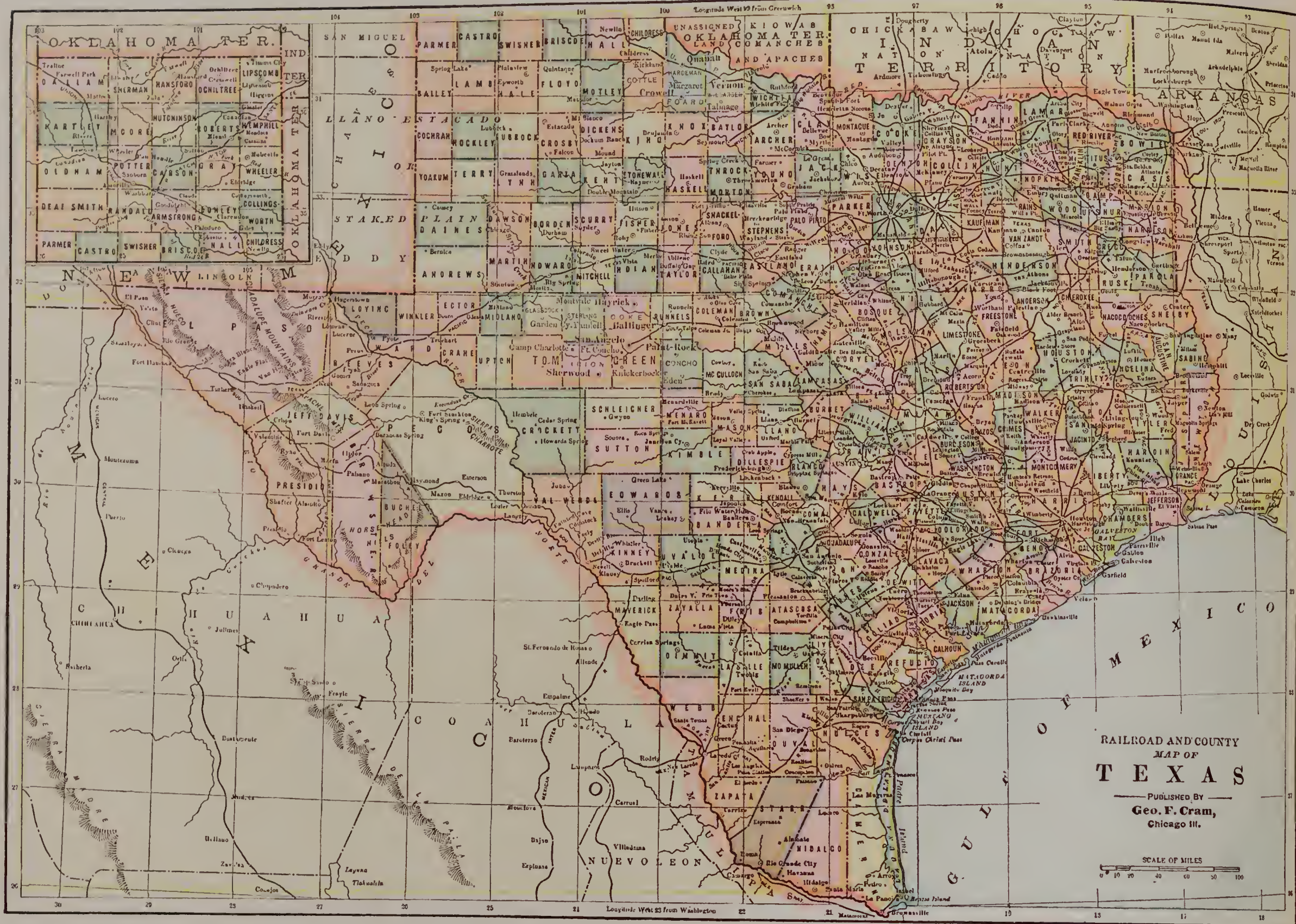


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STATE OF TEXAS.

*Area, 262,290 Square Miles.*

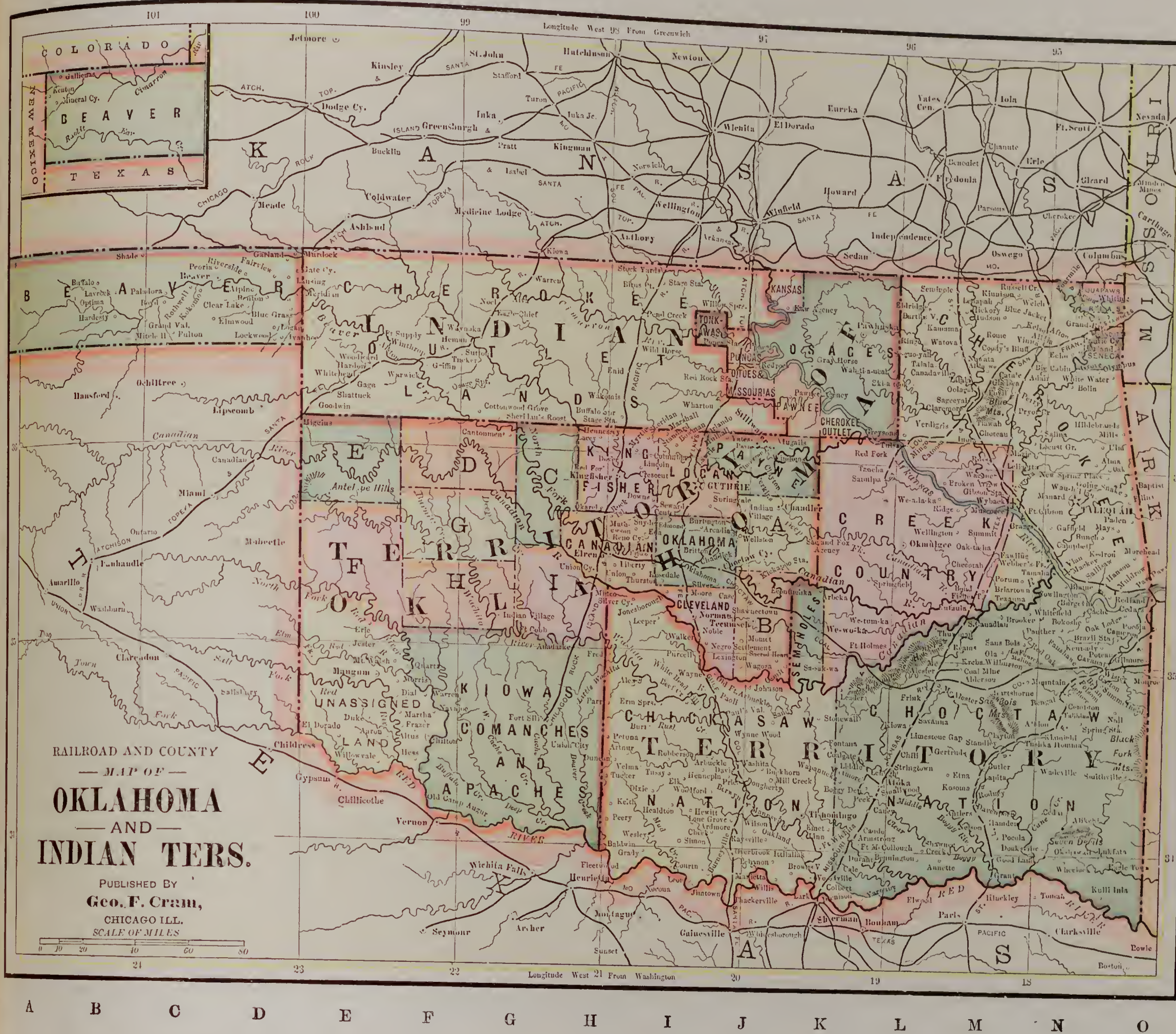
*Population (1890,) 2,235.523.*

**T**EXAS, the largest State of the American Union, was first settled by the French in 1685, and early in the eighteenth century the Spaniards founded settlements in the territory. From this time until 1763 there was continual trouble between the French and Spaniards, but in that year the disputed territory was ceded to Spain. With the purchase of Louisiana, by the United States, arose a controversy in regard to the Texan boundary line, which was finally terminated in 1819 by establishing the Sabine River as the eastern limit. In 1822 Texas became a part of Mexico, and so remained until 1835, when the Texan settlers revolted. In the war which followed, Mexico was defeated, and Texas became an independent Republic. Early in 1845 resolutions were passed for the annexation of Texas to the United States, and December 29 of that year it was admitted into the Union. The annexation of Texas was speedily followed by the Mexican War, which terminated in 1848, Mexico ceding California and New Mexico to the United States. At the same time the Rio Grande was established as the south-western boundary. In 1850 Mexico sold to the United States, for \$10,000,000, her claims to lands without the present limits of the state. On February 1, 1861, Texas passed an ordinance of secession, and March 23d the Confederate Constitution was ratified. No very important military operations took place in Texas during the war. Galveston was taken by the Union forces October 8, 1862, but was retaken by the Confederates January 1, 1863. The last battle of the war took place in Western Texas, May 13, 1865. A convention, held April 25, 1866, adopted amendments to the Constitution, repealing the ordinance of secession, abolishing slavery and repudiating the war debt. These amendments were ratified by the people in June. In 1867 Texas constituted a part of the Fifth Military District. A new Constitution was adopted in 1869, and February 8, 1870, the legislature ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and March 30th it was readmitted into the Union. No adequate

idea of the vast area of Texas is gained by a mere glance at the map. The territory of this single state exceeds that of France, or of the German Empire. Compared with sister states it appears six times as large New York, or equal to the New England and Middle States, together with Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The state has a coast line of 400 miles on the Gulf of Mexico. Numerous bays are scattered along this line, some of which form very good harbors. The eastern half of Texas is well supplied with rivers. The largest stream in the state is the Rio Grande, which forms the southern boundary line, and is navigable for more than 400 miles. The Rio Pecos is its chief tributary, meeting it in South-western Texas. The geology of the state is comprised in four formations:—the alluvial, tertiary, cretaceous, and carboniferous. The climate is very pleasant. It combines the attractive features of the North and the South, having the delightful mildness of the tropics, and the salubrity of higher latitudes. The malaria of its sister states rarely enters Texas, and the seasons are more free from epidemics than those of any other Gulf State. Cool and bracing winds enter the state from the north, from October to May, making the air pure and dry—and the summer heat is alleviated by moist winds from the Gulf, which extend far inland. The mean annual temperature at Austin is 67 degrees Fahr.; average annual rainfall, 34 inches. The soil along the river bottoms is very fertile, and the whole state, save the arid regions, is well adapted to agriculture. The chief industry is stock-raising. The staples are cotton, sugar, and Indian corn. The natural endowments of Texas are great. A genial and healthful climate, valleys of perennial verdure, splendid forests and almost limitless prairies crossed by countless sparkling streams—these are some of the features that draw hither thousands, annually, in search of wealth, or the emigrant's paradise—a quiet home.



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## INDIAN TERRITORY.

Area, 69,830 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 179,870.

INDIAN TERRITORY is a fine expanse of rolling prairie, dense timber growths and knolless plains, set apart by the United States as a permanent possession of the Indian tribes. It was set off to them June 30, 1834, and at that time its area was much larger than it is now. The Territory was reduced to its present limits in 1854, when Kansas Territory was established. Between 1833-38 the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks and Chickasaws were removed here, and in 1846 the Seminoles. From time to time other tribes have been settled here, such as the Shawnees, Sacs and Foxes, Modocs, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Quapaws, Wyandotts, Senecas, Osages and others. The area of the Territory is 69,830 square miles, or 41,401,600 acres. The area of the water surface is 600 square miles. The Territory naturally presents two types of surface, separated by a remarkable stretch of timber lands which cross it from north to south. This woody belt passes through the central part of the domain and is called the "Cross Timbers." The lands lying to the east are rolling prairies, threaded by silvery streams and varied clumps of trees, rising southward into small wooded mountains, whose average elevation is 1,500 feet. This region is very fertile, especially in the parts contiguous to the rivers. Its climate is temperate and healthful. The rainfall is from twenty to thirty inches annually, and average temperature sixty degrees. It is supposed that gold deposits underlie these prairies in sufficient quantities to well repay working. The "Cross Timbers" are from forty to sixty miles in breadth, and are succeeded on the west by a level, treeless tract, which forms a part of the Great Plains. It is a monotonous sweep of lands, unrelieved, save by the gentlest of swells. The soil is, for the most part, fertile, but as the climate is quite free from moisture, irrigation is essential to a successful growth of crops. The climate is more rigorous than east of the forest belt. Although practically devoid of trees, still some groves are observed close to river brinks and on the faces of the southern bluffs and hills. The largest plains are the Arkansas, Neosho, Salt, Canadian, Washita and Red. The prairies and grass, furnishing ample sustenance, and the climate being generally mild. The Indian problem has long puzzled the Government of the United States. Its solution is not yet reached; but it is hoped that by giving these pariahs of civilization homes that are inalienable, the protection as well as the penalties of civil law, and a careful education in industry, science and morals, they may be raised from the estate of roaming barbarians to that of civilized men.

## OKLAHOMA.

Area, 61,834 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 18,852.

THIS latest organized Territory consists of a considerable tract in the western portion of what has been known as the Indian Territory. The fertility of the soil and the genial climate, with the beautiful river valleys, has attracted general attention for several years, and various expeditions have been formed to secure homesteads there. The officers of the government, however, dispersed them, as they were bound to do under the treaties with the Indians. But negotiations were opened for extinguishing the Indian title. The Seminoles received \$1,912,942.02, and the Creeks, \$2,280,857.10. The proclamation of the President, opening 39,030 square miles of land for settlement, was issued March 23, 1889, and designated the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the 22d day of April following. The report of the Secretary of the Interior says: "It may be said without exaggeration that between that hour of noon and the setting of the sun on that same day, there were established in this domain towns and cities, each of several thousand inhabitants, and that a great part of the whole Territory was claimed and settled upon." The opening of the settlement was marked by the immediate entrance of 50,000 emigrants. The government opened two land offices in the District. In October, 1890, a Territorial government was organized by an act of Congress, with Guthrie as the capital.

On September 21, 1891, the President, by proclamation, threw open the western part of the Territory to public settlement at noon, September 22, the most important parts of the document — "declare and make known that all of the lands acquired from the Sac and Fox nation of Indians, the Iowa tribe of Indians, the citizen band of Pottawatomie Indians and the absentee Shawnee Indians, saving and excepting the lands allotted to the said Indians by agreement by Acts of Congress, will be opened to settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations, reservations and restrictions contained in the statutes specified and the laws of the United States applicable thereto."

Oklahoma is a Choctaw word signifying "red people;" *Okla*, people, *homa*, red. The name of its chief river, Cimarron, is of Spanish origin, meaning "wild" (not domesticated), the word applied to runaway negro slaves, the application to the stream through the wildness of its waters.

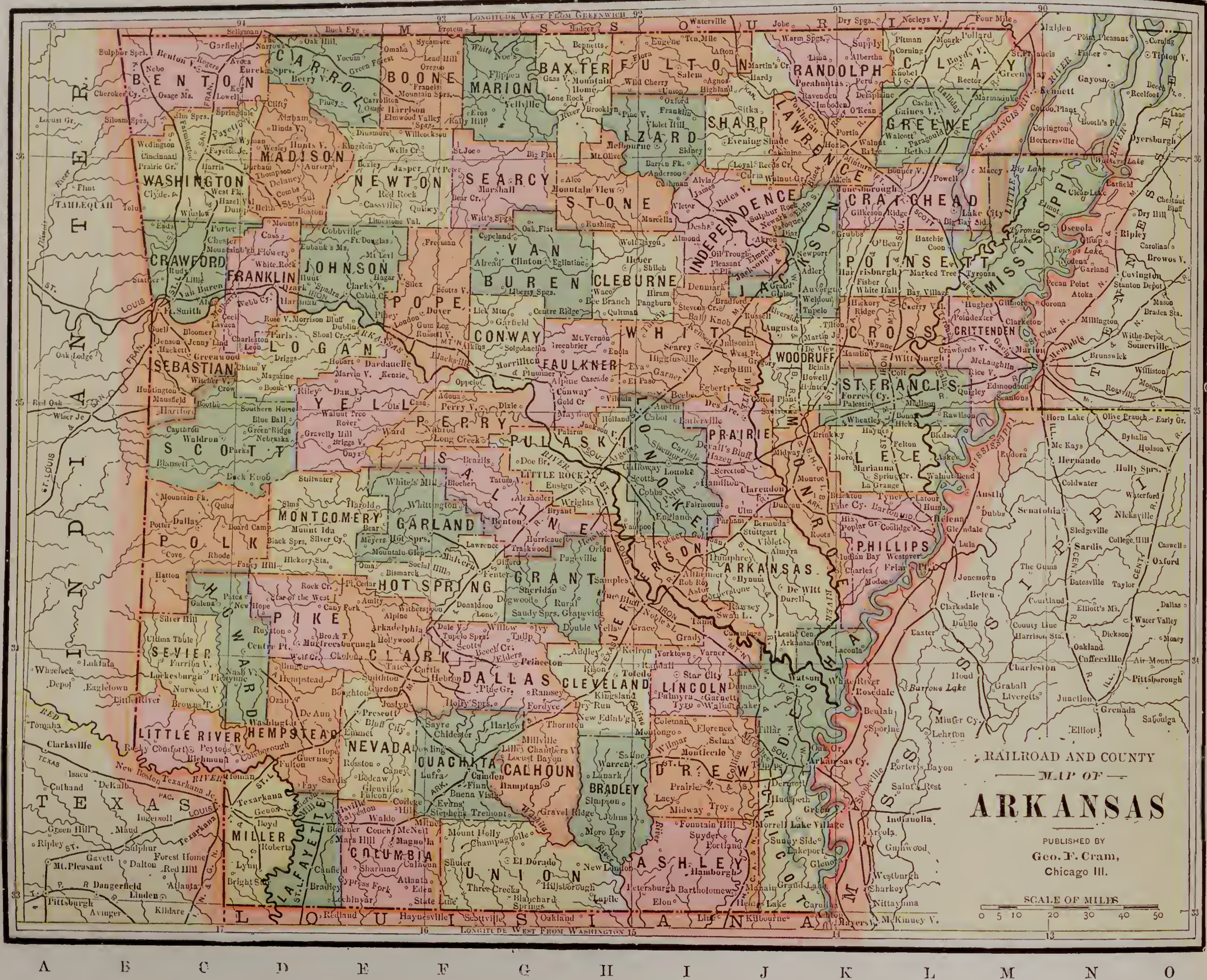


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Van Buren.....	G 4
Washington.....	C 3
White.....	L 5
Woodruff.....	K 5
Yell.....	E 6



## STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Area, 53,045 Square Miles.

Population (1890,) 1,128,179.

ARKANSAS was first colonized by the French in the beginning of the eighteenth century. Two hundred years before, DeSoto had reached the eastern boundary, and in 1673 Marquette and Joliet descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Arkansas river. This region formed a part of the Louisiana province, ceded to the United States in 1803. Until 1812 it was included in "Louisiana Territory," and from 1812 to 1819 was a part of "Missouri Territory." On March 2, 1819, "Arkansas Territory" was established. The State was admitted into the Union June 15, 1836, and from this time to the breaking out of the Rebellion, there was a gradual growth in wealth and population.

The sympathies of the people were with the South, and on May 6, 1861, a State convention passed an ordinance of secession, and in a short time Arkansas was the scene of active military operations. The battle of Elk Horn was fought March 6, 1862, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederate forces, under General Van Dorn, by the Federals, commanded by General Curtis. After the victory Curtis marched to the Mississippi and occupied Helena. The battle of Prairie Grove was fought the following December, and January 11, 1863, Arkansas Post was captured by Admiral Porter and General McClelland. Little Rock was captured in the summer of 1863, and all the south and west of the State was occupied by the Union forces. In the spring of 1864 the southern counties were recovered by the Confederates. A convention held at Little Rock, January 8, 1864, framed a Loyal Constitution, which was adopted March 14 of the following year, and in April a State Government was organized.

In 1867, Arkansas, under the reconstruction act of March 2, which declared that "no Legal State Governments now exist" in the States lately in rebellion, was constituted a part of the Fourth Military District. On March 4, 1868, a new constitution was ratified, and June 22 the State was readmitted into the Union. April, 1868, the

Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified, and in March, 1869, the Fifteenth. The existing Constitution was adopted in 1874.

The surface of Arkansas is quite irregular, although there is considerable mountain range. The lowest part of the State is next to the Mississippi, and covers a belt of from 30 to 100 miles in width, which is characterized by dense forests, impenetrable cypress and tamarack swamps, and unhealthy flats covered with lazy streams and dismal lagoons.

Although as yet undeveloped, the mineral deposits of the state are known to be quite valuable. Iron is found in the Ozark Mountains, and coal of Cannel, Bituminous and Anthracite varieties is found in the greatest profusion along the banks of the Arkansas.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are a noted resort for invalids. They are located in Waehita Valley, 60 miles southeast of Little Rock. There are about 100 of these springs, varying in temperature from 105° to 160° Fahrenheit. They send forth over 500,000 gallons of water daily.

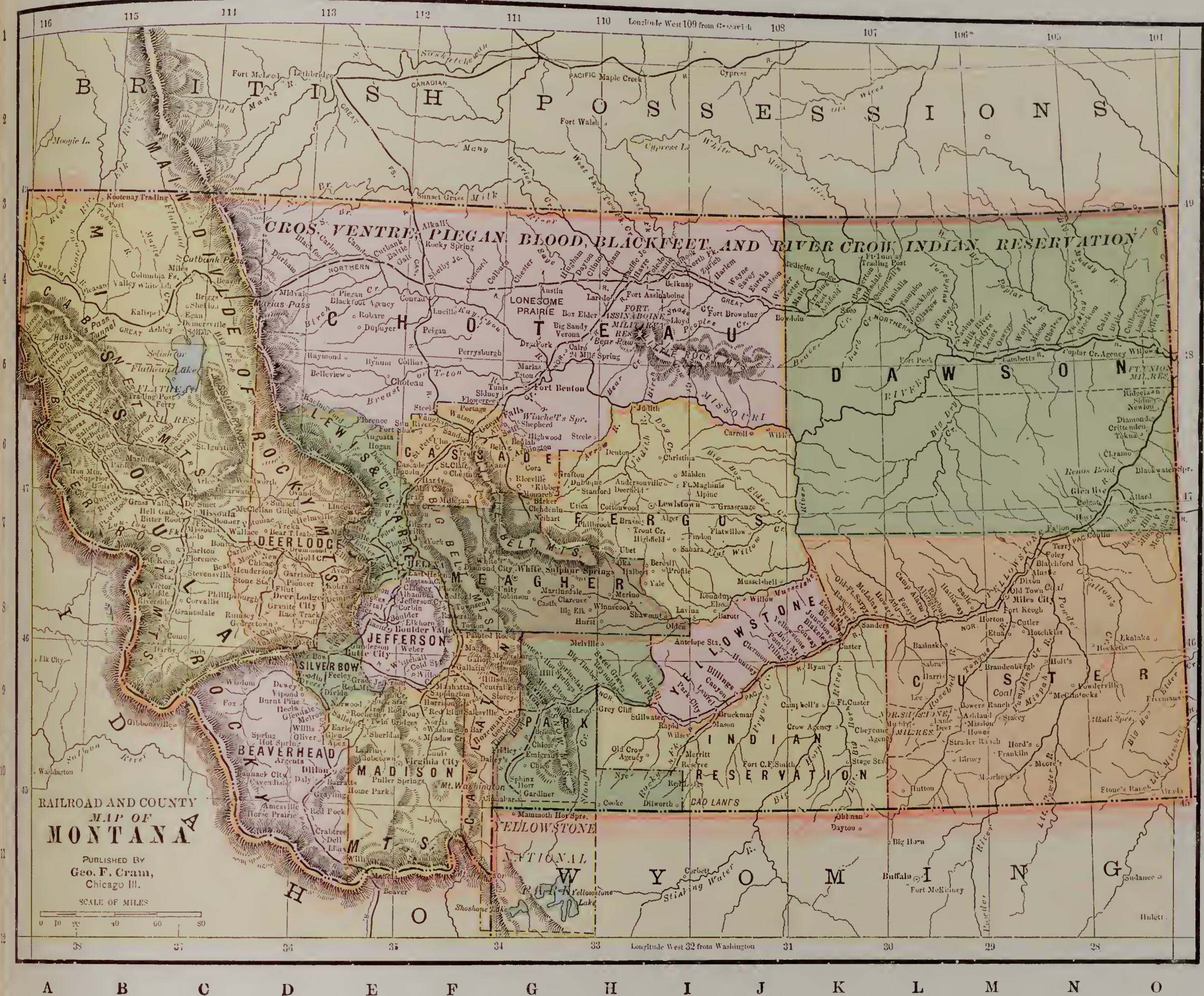
The state abounds in wild game. The forests are full of animals, valuable for their fur and meat, while the creeks and ponds swarm with finny tribes, and are the resort of countless flocks of water fowl. The deer, wolf, raccoon, bear, wildcat, catamount, elk, beaver, and otter are among the largest animals, and turkeys, geese and quails are representatives of the many families of wild birds.

The constitution of Arkansas requires the maintenance of a system of free schools in the state, and the attendance of all children between the ages of five and eighteen years, for a term of at least three years.

There are only a few cities of importance in the state. Little Rock, the capital, is situated on the Arkansas River, about 250 miles above its mouth. Its elevation is about 56 feet above the waters. Its population in 1890, was 25,874.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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Yellowstone, J 8	

## STATE OF MONTANA.

Area, 145,310 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 132,159.

MONTANA was admitted into the Union as a State on November 8, 1889. Its name is a Spanish adjective signifying "mountainous." It was organized as a Territory, May 26, 1864. Previous to 1861 it had constituted a part of the Territory of Dakota. On June 25, 1876, occurred, on the Little Big Horn River in this State, the noted and fatal engagement between General Custer's forces and the Dakota Indian bands, commanded by the Chief Sitting Bull, in which General Custer and 261 officers and men were slain. The capital of Montana was at first located at Virginia City, but was removed in 1875 to Helena, where it now is. Gold was first discovered in Montana on Gold Creek in 1852, but was not worked until 1861, and it is from the opening of the gold mines in the latter year that the growth of the State dates.

The surface of Montana is generally mountainous, whence the name of the State, but in many parts are found fertile prairies of a slightly rolling character. The water surface occupies 770 square miles. The agricultural lands constitute fully one-ninth of the total area of Montana and the grazing about one-third. Excellent wheat land is found here and no part of the United States offers advantages to the stock-raiser and wool-grower superior to those of Montana. The surface presents two types: rolling plains occupy the eastern two-thirds, and the huge Rockies the remainder of the State. Several large rivers traverse its western plains, of which the Missouri and Yellowstone are the chief. The mountains are interspersed with valleys, some of which are grandly beautiful. The climate in general shows extremes of heat and cold, though in some of the valleys it is mild and equable. The average temperature is 42 degrees; rainfalls vary with localities, the plains having least of this great essential. Owing to the topography of the State, its industries arrange themselves under two heads, mining and husbandry. The defiles of the mountains are rich in mineral ores. Silver, copper and coal exist in large quantities, and considerable attention is paid to their development. Montana is chiefly celebrated, however, for its wealth of gold. It ranks next to California in the production of this metal, of which it yielded, during the years from 1862 to 1874, \$120,901,386. Timber growths are confined to the banks of

streams and mountain slopes. The largest wild animals are the antelope and grizzly bear.

In the Rocky Mountain section, and the head waters of the rivers, the natural scenery is grand beyond description. It is grand rather than charming. In ascending the rivers numerous abandoned forts, trading posts, and Indian encampments are passed, the banks rise from 300 to 800 feet above the level of the river, the towering heights, frowning parapets, and stern dividing walls, "silences, hushes and commands attention." Above the Yellowstone the Missouri is narrow but the scenery more varied, forming itself into castles and mediaeval architecture. The Yellowstone National Park, which is partly in the Territory, contains geysers, thermal and mineral springs. This Park is more particularly described under Wyoming.

The great falls of the Missouri River are located in the middle of Choteau county, twenty-five miles above Fort Benton, and 100 miles from Helena. The great falls have a fall of ninety-four feet; while above them, extending seven miles up the river, is a series of twelve lesser falls. The water power of these falls is marvelous, as shown by a prominent engineer, who compares them with those of St. Anthony at the head of navigation of the Mississippi. At a low stage, Great Falls have a flow of about 3,000,000 cubic feet per minute, and nearly 2,000,000 horse power being far greater than the Falls of St. Anthony, which have a flow of about 1,000,000 cubic feet per minute and about 135,000 horse power. Great Falls and the smaller ones above have a fall ten times greater than the fall of St. Anthony; the foundation of the former is of sandstone, and has not varied perceptibly in eighty years. The flow of Great Falls never fails in volume, while that of St. Anthony is in dry seasons very low.

For a new country, Montana has made fair progress in educational interests. The important cities have graded schools. The expenditures for school purposes in 1888 was \$288,575, the total number of children of school age being 13,100. The Indians have four schools attended by 287 children. Total number of newspapers published in 1891, sixty-four.



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    F'servant 2  
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Weston.....M 1



## STATE OF WYOMING.

Area, 97,575 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 60,705.

WYOMING is the youngest of the States, having been admitted to the Union July 10, 1890. It takes its name from that of the celebrated Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. The oldest white settlement within its limits is probably that at Fort Laramie, where a trading post was first established in 1834, which was purchased in 1849 by the United States Government and afterwards garrisoned by it with troops. Other Government posts in the State were Forts Bridger, D. A. Burrell, Sanders, Fred Steele and Fetterman, the first of which was originally a trading post and the other four military posts established by the United States Government for the protection of the Union Pacific Railroad and the mining settlements. The regular settlement of Wyoming really commenced in 1867, during the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. It was organized as a Territory in 1868 from the southwest portion of the then Territory of Dakota, together with small sections of Utah and Colorado. The growth of Wyoming was retarded by Indian troubles, which, however, never became very serious until that uprising, in 1876, of the Sioux of the Black Hills, lying partly in the extreme northeastern corner of the State, which culminated in the destruction of General Custer and his command, at the battle of the Little Big Horn in the adjacent State of Montana.

The main chain of the Rocky Mountains, extending across the State from northwest to southeast, forms what is called "the divide." The principal ranges are the Shoshone, Wind River, Big Horn, Sweetwater and Laramie. The scenic splendor of Wyoming is scarcely rivaled on the globe. Its face everywhere is crumpled by mountain ridges whose white peaks glisten in the sunlight; dimpled by valleys whose charms the artist fails to depict; valleys threaded by silvery streams, gemmed by sparkling lakelets, and checkered by natural parks shut in by mountain walls, wonderfully diversified by winding canons, tumbling cascades and geysers, whose hissing waters leap hundreds of feet in the air. By reason of its grandeur, the United States has set apart a large tract in the northwestern corner of this "wonderland" (Yellowstone Park) as a public pleasure resort, never to be desecrated by the unsparing hand of civilization.

A peculiar feature of this State is its rivers. On the "divide" mentioned above, in the neighborhood of Yellowstone Park, several of the largest rivers on the Continent

take their rise and commence their grand and diverse careers seaward; here within a radius of a few miles, three great streams, the Missouri, Columbia and Colorado, derive a ceaseless supply of cold and crystal waters which they bear through rocky gorges and arid wastes, past verdant vales and gloomy canons, to the bosom of the sea, which they reach at three widely divergent points—the Mexican and Californian Gulfs, and the Pacific Ocean. Other streams of Wyoming are the Big Horn and Powder in the north and the Green in the west, while the North Platte, rising in Colorado, receives the Medicine Bow, Laramie and Sweetwater Rivers in Wyoming and leaves the State in the southeast. All these streams make the water-power of the State unlimited, and the facilities for manufacturing industries are of the best.

Wyoming is rich in minerals, about 30,000 square miles of its surface being underlain by coal bearing strata alone. The output of coal in 1889 was 1,813,420 tons. Besides coal, there are deposits of iron, soda, sulphur, salt, slate, gypsum, copper, tin, mica and other minerals. Gold mines, both lode and placer, abound, and there are extensive oil-fields.

The climate of Wyoming is salubrious. On the mountains it is quite severe, while in the valleys it is mild and equable. Little rain falls and the air is generally dry and bracing. The average temperature is about 45 degrees Fahr. The soil in the valleys is quite fertile, Laramie Plains being especially noted for productiveness. Irrigation is generally necessary to cultivation. The farm products are alfalfa, from two to three cuttings a year and aggregating about five tons to the acre, oats which yield from thirty-five to ninety bushels to the acre, wheat, yielding from thirty to fifty-five bushels to the acre, and barley, an acre of which yields about fifty bushels. Potatoes grow to perfection, and ordinarily the crop from a single acre is from 500 to 800 bushels. But the two leading industries of the State are mining and stock-raising.

Wyoming is of so recent settlement that its resources are not yet all discovered, and its great possibilities are, as yet, practically unknown. It will always possess an interest, however, as being a gallery where nature has stored the choicest products of her deft chisel, and where she has left frozen in solemn mountain and matchless valley a grand record of the giant struggle she underwent in framing a paradise for man.

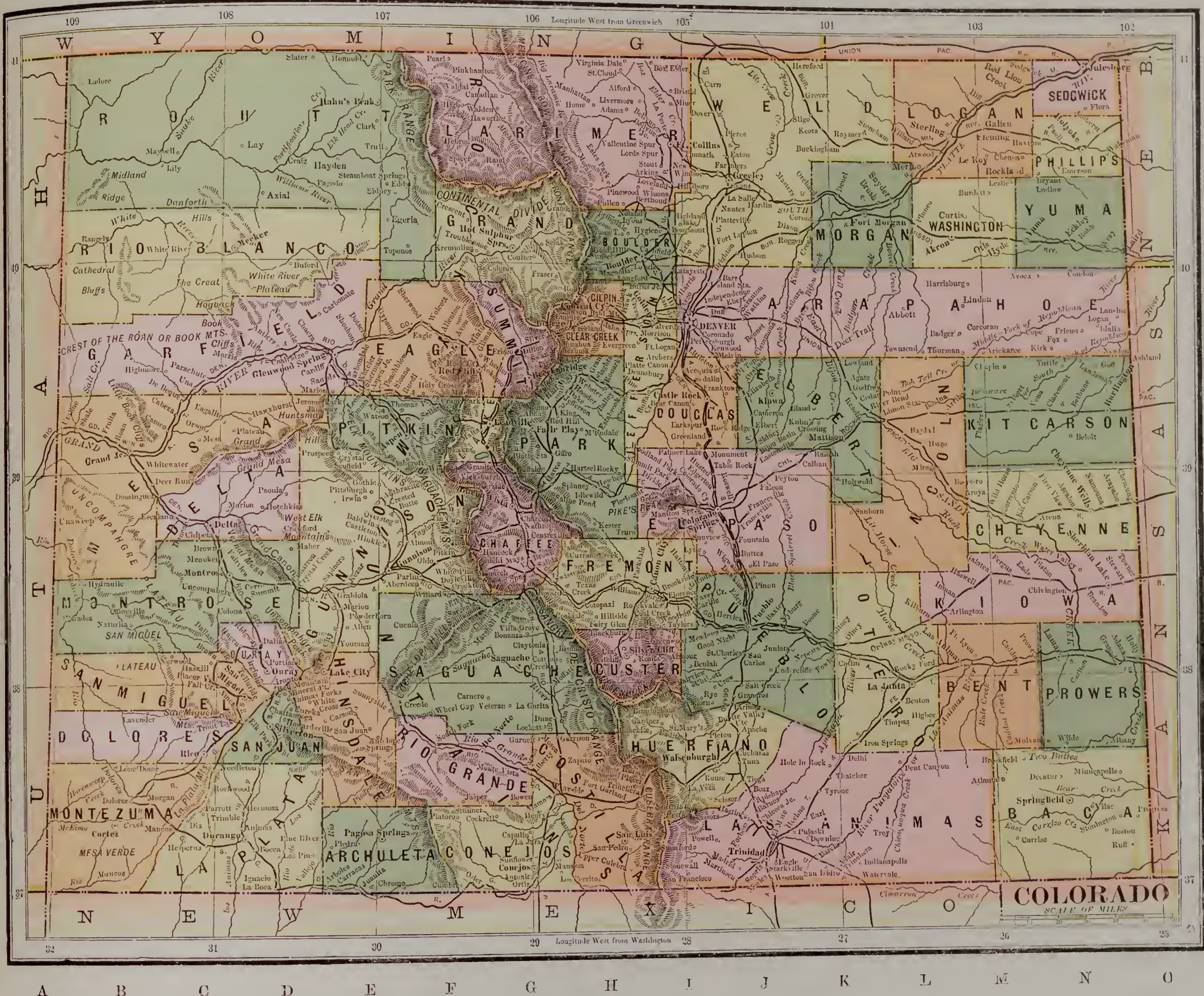


# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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Bent	.....M 9
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Elbert	.....K 5
El Paso	....L 7
Fremont	....H 7
Garfield	....C 5
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Kiowa	....M 8
Kit Carson	....N 6
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Larimer	....G 2
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Pueblo	....J 8
Rio Blanco	....D 8
Rio Grande	....F 9
Routt	....D 2
Saguache	....G 9
San Juan	....F 9
San Miguel	....B 9
Sedgwick	....N 2
Summit	....G 4
Washington	....M 3
Well	....K 2
Yuma	....N 3



## STATE OF COLORADO.

Area 103,615 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 112,198.

COLORADO, in the order of its admission into the Union, is the thirty-eighth State. The earliest authentic record we have of any explorations within the State were those made by Spaniards from Mexico in 1540, under the command of Vasquez Coronado. The first explorations made under the authority of the United States were in 1806, the expedition being commanded by Major Pike. The mountain, afterwards named Pike's Peak in honor of the commander, was discovered during their explorations. The territory was visited by Col. S. H. Long in 1820, and in 1842-4 occurred the memorable exploration under General Fremont. The largest portion of the territory was acquired from Mexico in 1848; the remainder belonged to the Louisiana purchase of 1803. The first settlements were made in 1858-59, and were due to the discoveries of gold in what is now Gilpin County. "Colorado Territory" was organized in 1861. The settlers suffered somewhat from the hostility of the Indians in 1863-4 and the Civil War in a measure checked the tide of immigration; after the close of the war, the territory grew rapidly in wealth and population. In 1865 a State Constitution was adopted, and in 1876 Colorado was admitted into the Union.

No grander scenery, or more salubrious climate than is characteristic of the Rocky Mountains, will be encountered in a tour of observation extending around the world. These huge pyramids form the backbone of the continent and stretch like a wall of defense from the pole north, 9,000 miles southward, in one almost unbroken chain to the wilds of Patagonia.

The rugged interior contains many rich mines of silver and gold. The precious metals occupy a belt about fifty miles in width, crossing the State from north to south. The discovery of its mines occurred in 1858, at which time fabulous tales were told of the gold fields of "Pike's Peak." The annual production has exceeded \$10,000,000, and as the mines seem almost exhaustless, this average will largely increase with each year. The rivers are mostly tributary to four great streams, the Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Colorado. The climate is healthy and equable, the winters being mild, except on the high mountains, and the summers cool and pleasant. The average annual temperature, at Denver, is forty-eight degrees, and the rainfall twelve inches.

A mistaken judgment is often formed in regard to the agricultural facilities of

Colorado. It is supposed that where there is so much mining done, no room can be left for farming, but about one-third of Colorado is good agricultural land, or a tract embracing more square miles than the State of Indiana. The principal productions are wheat, rye, oats and barley. Wheat yields about twenty-five bushels to the acre throughout the State, and is of perfect quality, especially east of the Rockies, where the grain rises into maturity without a blemish, being free from the rust that accompanies a moist climate. The climate is too cold for Indian corn, except in the southern counties. An increasing interest in agriculture is manifested from year to year. The railroads of this State are a marvel of enterprise and a tribute to the genius of man.

Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876, hence is called the "Centennial State." The government is modeled after that of the older States, having its three departments: Executive, Legislative and Judicial. This State has an excellent system of public schools.

The grazing facilities are very fine. Immense herds of cattle are sustained by the nutritious grasses of the valleys and mountain sides. Sheep, too, are successfully raised, so that stock-raising may be considered a leading industry. The forests are quite extensive, the principal variety of trees being pine, hemlock, spruce, cedar, fir, cottonwood, box elder and quaking aspen.

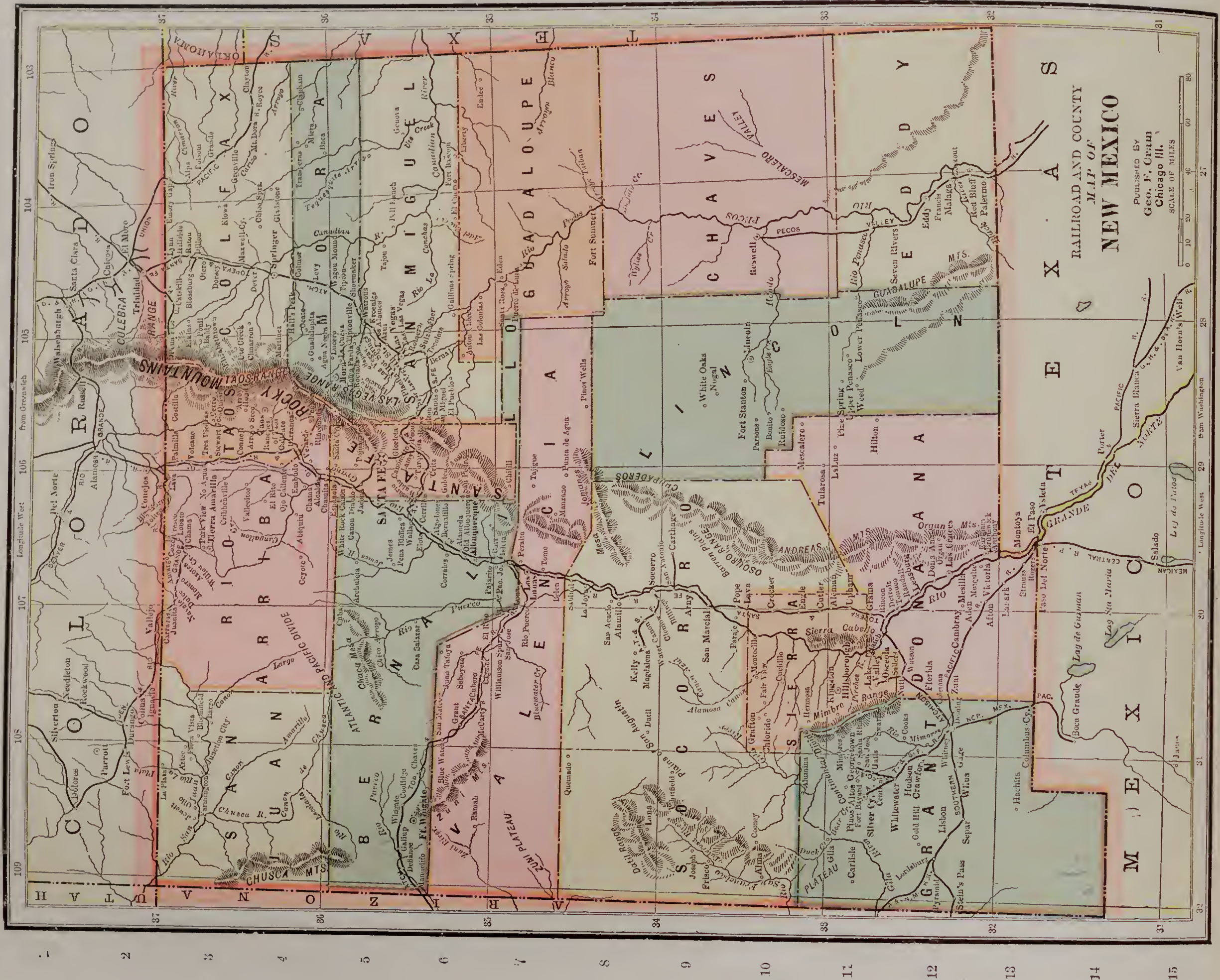
The great marvel of Colorado is Leadville. Situated 11,000 feet above the sea, amid huge, snow-capped mountain crests, it shows the attractive power the precious metals have over man. In 1877, the presence of silver was discovered here. Within a year the population had swelled to 35,000. Other important places are Pueblo, Gunnison City, Buena Vista, Boulder, Golden, Durango, Greeley and Fort Collins. Colorado Springs is, next to Denver, the most beautiful city in the state. It is located within full view of Pike's Peak, and has become an objective point to all tourists who visit the state. Its delightful climate and mineral springs have also drawn invalids from all quarters. Denver, the capital and commercial center of the state, is situated about 15 miles east of the Rockies, and commands a view of the mountains, which Bayard Taylor has said surpass in grandeur any one view that can be obtained of the Alps. The city is very thriving, and is destined to be one of the leading places on the continent.



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San Juan.....	B 4
San Miguel.....	H 6
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Sierra.....	C 10
Socorro.....	C 9
Taos.....	F 3
Valencia.....	D 7



## TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Area, 122,460 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 153,593.

THE Territory of New Mexico was first visited by the Spaniards in 1536. They made explorations in 1539 and 1581, and between 1595 and 1599 permanent settlements were made. The country was soon in a prosperous condition, but the Spaniards enslaved the natives, and treated them with great cruelty, which finally resulted in their revolting and driving the Spaniards out of the country, and it was not until after several unsuccessful attempts that they succeeded in retaking it, in 1694. During the war between the United States and Mexico, Santa Fe was taken by General Kearney, in August, 1846, and by the treaty of 1848 the country passed to the United States. New Mexico Territory was organized September 9, 1850. The Confederates occupied Santa Fe and the southern part of the territory early in 1862, but they were defeated and fell back into Texas. Its extreme length north and south is 390 miles; average breadth 335 miles, and area 122,460 square miles. To form a correct estimate of its great size, it is necessary to compare it with States, when it will be seen that this single territory embraces more square miles than Illinois, Indiana and Maine combined. The territory is crossed north and south by numerous mountain ranges, bearing different local names, but belonging to the great chain of the Rockies. These lofty ridges cover the greater part of the western half, descending into foot hills and mesas, or plateaus, near the Arizona border; while east of the central part they entirely disappear, giving place to broad and treeless plains. Throughout the rugged interior, mountain peak and vernal valley, overshadowed by snowy crests, furnish ample subjects for the enthusiasm of tourists, or for the artist's most careful brush. Owing to the wide distribution of mountains, an exhaustless water supply is accessible in almost any

quarter, cold and sparkling springs being a natural accompaniment of broken countries. The elevations of the ranges vary between 3,000 and 8,000 feet. Far the greater part of the territory is drained by the Rio Grande. The territory is rich in minerals. Here, in extensive deposits, the seeker will find copper, lead, manganese iron, mica, salt, coal, gypsum, soda, lime, cement, sulphur, mineral paints, and marble, as well as turquois, garnet, emerald, and other precious stones. The country is chiefly known to the world for its gold and silver mines. The climates vary much. The winters, in the vicinity of Santa Fe and on the mountains, are quite severe. In the south, owing to the elevation, the heat is never excessive. The climate is especially adapted to sheep-raising—sickness among flocks being a rarity. The wide range of pasturage, too, invites this industry. New Mexico may be said to be in the morning of its prosperity. The development of its mines, the introduction of railroads, and the consequent influx of population, bring new ideas and new energies to bear on its resources, have changed its lethargic state for one of telling industry.

The average annual Territorial Receipts are \$95,121.77; expenditures, \$120,006.49. Amount of taxable property as assessed, real and personal, 1885, \$37,500,498. Amount raised by taxation, \$94,352.97. Rate of tax 50 cents on \$100 for territorial purposes.

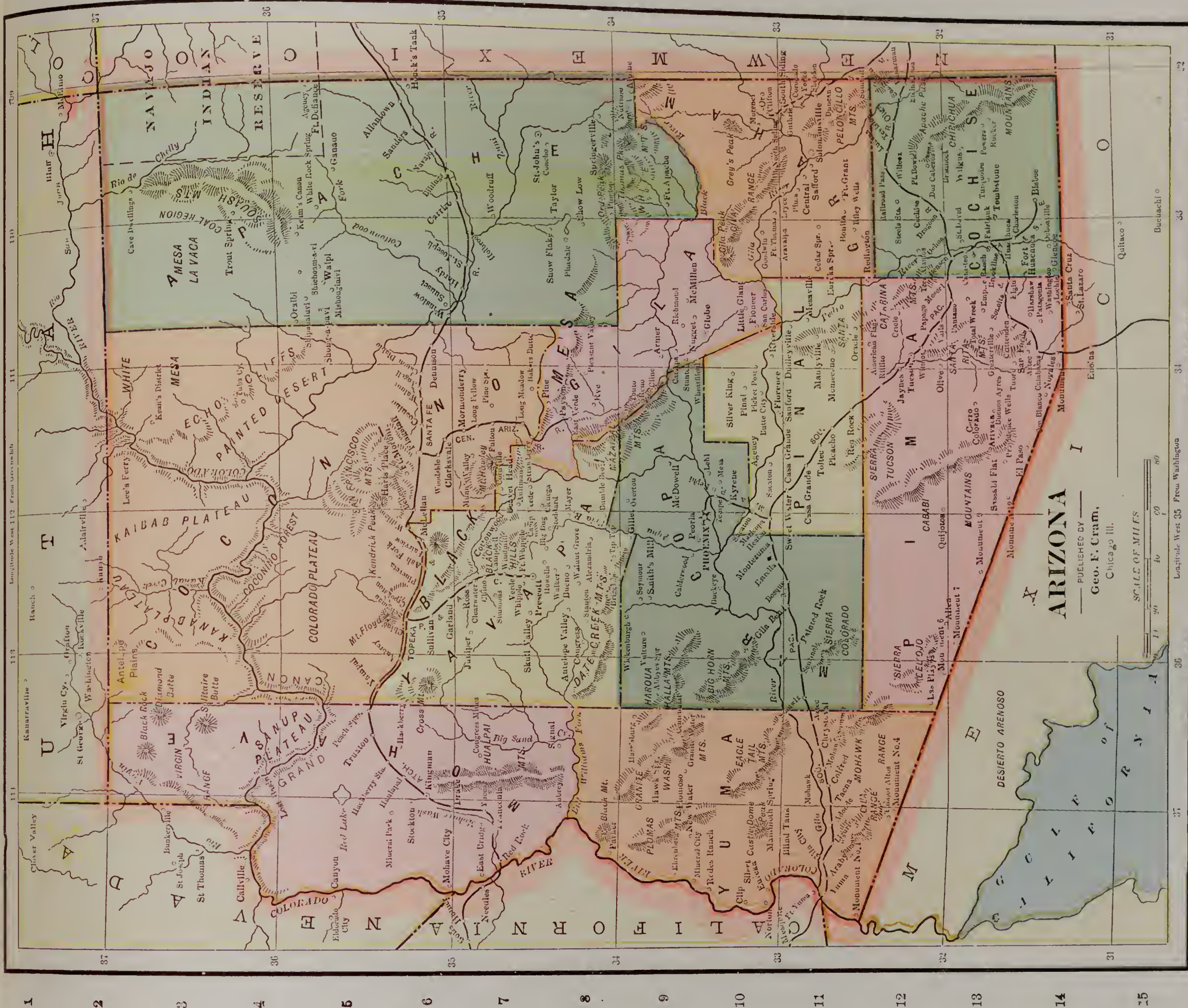
In 1871 a public school system was established and in 1888, 164 schools were reported in operation, with 4,755 pupils enrolled. There were in 1888 eight academies and colleges for secondary instruction; of these four were Roman Catholic, three non-sectarian and one Presbyterian. The Mexican element of the population is the chief obstacle to progress.



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Yavapai.....	E 7
Yuma.....	C 10



## TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

Area, 112,920 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 59,620.

AS early as the seventeenth century Arizona was visited by the Spaniards. In 1720, a century later, a considerable number of permanent settlements were made by the Jesuits within the present boundary of the Territory. Some fifty years later their missions were broken up by the Mexicans, and the Jesuits expelled. Until 1863 Arizona was a part of New Mexico, at which date it was organized as a Territory. It is bounded north by Utah, east by New Mexico, south by Mexico, and west by the states of Nevada and California.

All that part of the territory north of the Gila River was acquired through a treaty with Mexico, February 2, 1848; all lying south of it was obtained by purchase from Mexico, under the Gadsden treaty of December 30, 1853. The growth and prosperity of the Territory has been materially hindered by lawless tribes of Indians, all of whom are now considered peaceable. The Apaches, the most warlike and hostile, were removed in 1886 to a reservation in Florida. There are still in the Territory about 20,000 Indians. The origin of the name is derived from an Indian word meaning "sand hills."

Arizona is a rough and elevated country, of broad plateaus from 7,000 to 7,500 feet above the sea in the north, but declining in the south to less than 100 feet. Mountain chains cross the plateaus, with summits and isolated peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet high. Some of the mountains were once active volcanoes, but not within historical record.

There is only one navigable river, that of Colorado, over 1,200 miles long, formed first in the Territory of Utah by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers; it is navigable for 612 miles from its mouth. It receives 200 streams, chiefly small, runs 600 miles in deep canyons, which in some places form walls to the height of 7,000 feet, and falls 3,000 feet from the northern to the southern line of territory. Its principal tributaries, none of which are navigable, though of great importance for irrigation and mining, are the Gila, the Colorado, Chiquito, and Bill Williams Fork.

Among the picturesque features of the Territory probably the most interesting is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, reached from Peach Tree Spring, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railway. The Canyon Diablo, a deep canyon in the midst of a desert. The petrified forest near Holbrook, which covers 1,800 acres. Among the petrifications are

those of California redwood, pine, cottonwood and palm. Trees have been measured that are seventy feet long, and have a diameter of five feet. Specimens of the amethyst and topaz are frequently found in the heads of the fallen giants, and in many instances the whole tree is one translucent agate. Few natural curiosities are more worthy of attention. Seventy miles northwest from Holbrook is Cataract Canyon, where the water pours over a precipice 1,800 feet high.

Only about five per cent. of the area of Arizona can be used for purposes of agriculture, the country suffering from want of water, and economical irrigation being as yet impracticable; but the greater part of it is excellent for grazing. The ground is covered with a rich growth of grama grass, giving excellent food for cattle, and the climate being mild, no shelter is needed. There were, in 1880, 145,000 cattle and 1,326,000 sheep in the Territory. In some parts of the Territory, notably in the south, are desert tracks, that are arid wastes, utterly unfit for cultivation. The soil in the eastern, middle, southern and western part, especially around the Colorado and Gila rivers, where the overflow fertilizes, is rich and productive, often yielding two crops a year. Wherever irrigation can be carried on successfully abundant crops of all the cereals, potatoes, and grapes, oranges, and other fruits can be produced. On the desert plains in the south no kind of vegetation grows except the cactus and other like plants. Pine and cedar trees are found on the mountains, and walnut, cherry, and cottonwood along the streams.

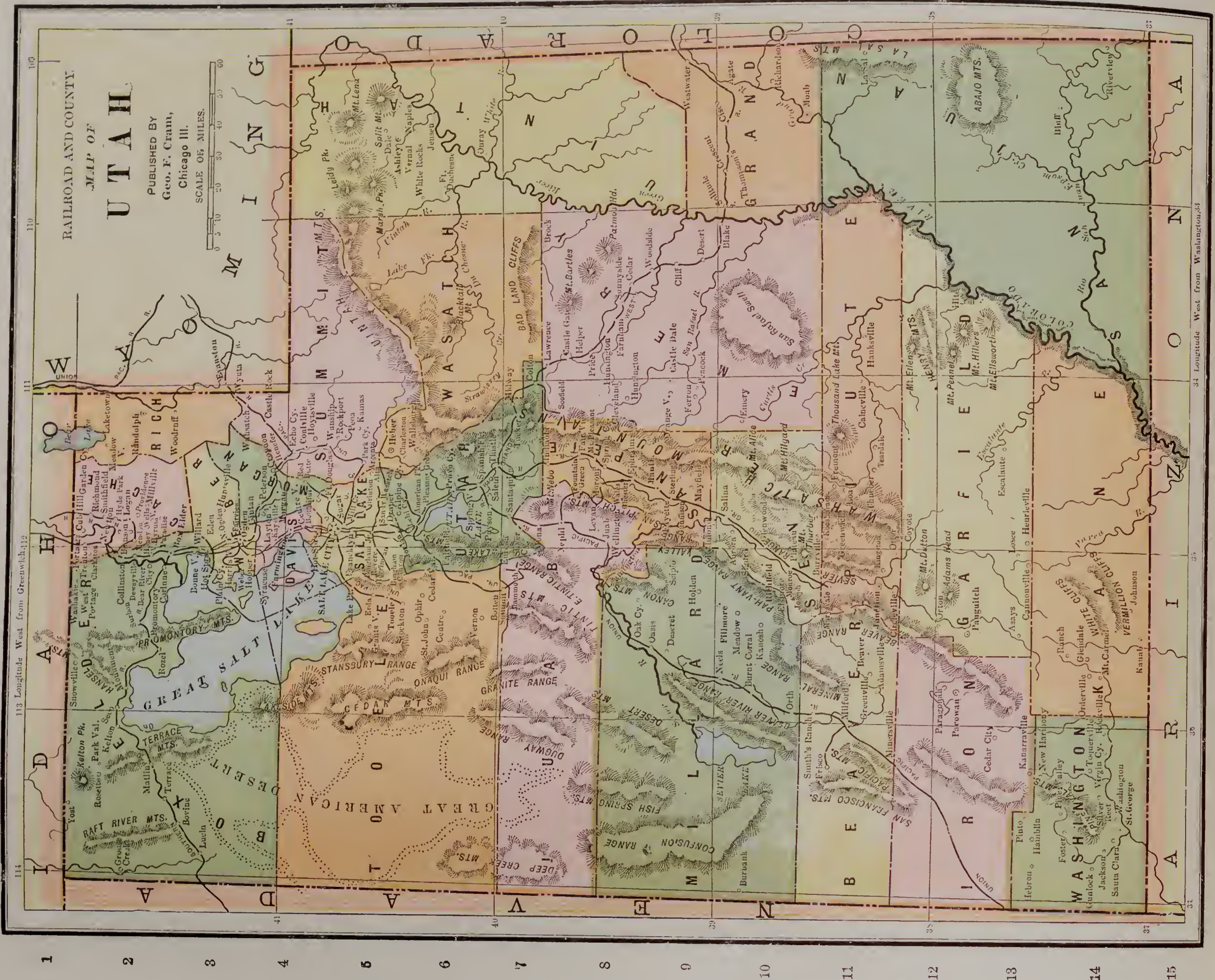
But the chief wealth of Arizona lies in its metals and minerals. Gold is found in every district that has been explored throughout the Territory both in placers and veins. The richest gold mines are in Yavapai county, the gold being found in the sands of the gulches, as well as in quartz, slate, and talcose rocks. In the mountain ranges are lodes of gold, silver, copper, lead, gypsum, quicksilver, sulphur, coal, cinnabar, salt, borax, and lime. The silver ores are argentiferous galena, native silver and sulphates and sulphurets of silver. Some of the copper ores carry a very high percentage of copper. Opal pebbles, garnets, sapphires, malachite and other precious stones have been found.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

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Millard.....	D 9
Morgan.....	G 4
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Utah.....	K 7
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## TERRITORY OF UTAH.

Area, 82,190 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 207,905.

UTAH TERRITORY is a portion of the Territory obtained from Mexico by the treaty of 1848, at the close of the Mexican War. The settlement of the Territory was begun in 1847 by Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, but it was not until the autumn of 1848 that the main body of the people reached their destination. In March, 1849, the Mormons organized a State to be called Deseret, but Congress rejected the Constitution prepared, and on September 9th of the following year, the Territory of Utah was established. Until 1860 the difficulties between the Mormons and the United States Government were almost continual. Attempts have been repeatedly made to secure the admission of Utah into the Union, all of which have been unsuccessful. It is one of the most important territories. Its area is 82,190 square miles—divided by the Wahsatch mountains into two parts, East and West Utah. The valleys of the Territory lie from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level, and the mountain summits often rise above the line of perpetual snow. The Saline lakes of Northwestern Utah are bodies of water having no outlets. The largest of these is Great Salt Lake. It lies 4,210 feet above the sea, and receives, through Jordan River, the fresh waters of Lake Utah, which lies south of it. The chief industries are mining and stock-raising. There are considerable deposits of coal, iron, copper and lead, all of which are worked with profit. The climate is temperate in the valleys, and suitable to the growth of many semi-tropical plants, but on the highlands it is more rigorous, often being quite severe in winter. Generally, it is very healthful. In general, Utah is a region of arid plateaus. Where irrigation is possible, agriculture is carried on with a considerable degree of success. But a greater proportion of land is adapted to grazing than to farming. The herders drive their cattle and sheep up the mountain

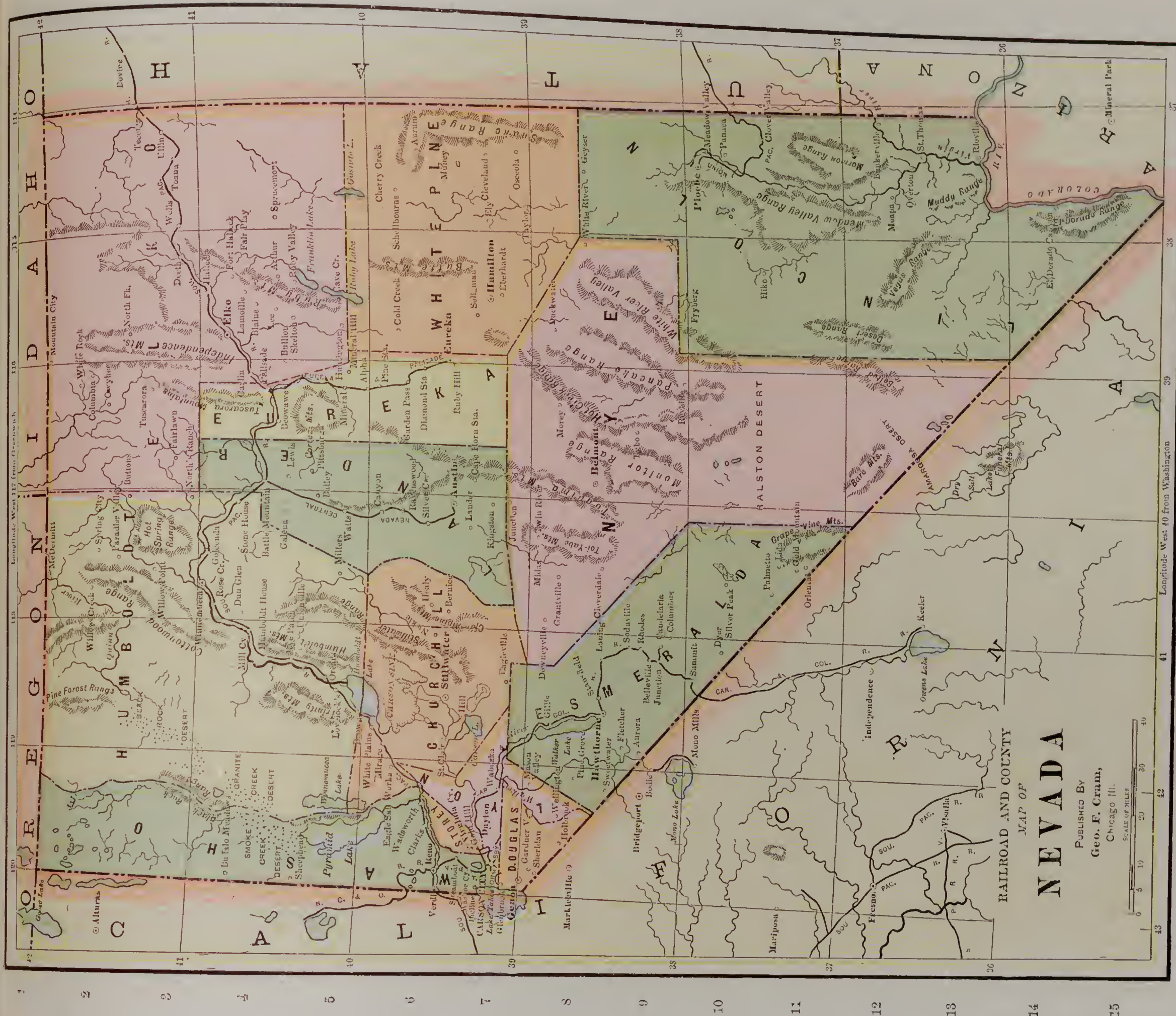
sides in summer, and pasture them in the valleys during the winter. Cache and Green valleys are among the finest grazing districts. Deseret University is located at Salt Lake City, and has four departments. The Capital, commercial and religious center of Utah is Salt Lake City. It was founded by the Mormons under Brigham Young, in 1847. The streets are wide and edged with shade trees. Many artificial streams flow through the city in various directions, the water being used for irrigation. Numerous large public squares give a pleasing and inviting appearance to the city.

The Territorial government is organized on the plan of the other Territories. The Governor and Secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The Legislative Assembly is composed of a council of twelve members elected for two years, and a House of Representatives of twenty-four members elected for two years. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and two associate justices (appointed by the President); and in district courts, probate courts, and the other usual minor courts. The Territory, like the others, sends one delegate to Congress, who has the right to speak but not to vote. The constitution grants the right of suffrage to women, but is rendered inoperative by an Act of Congress.

Utah has no Territorial debt. Territorial receipts from the latest report, \$193,628.56; expenditures, \$129,445.94. The taxable property in Utah was assessed at \$34,821,957, real and personal. The rate of taxation was twelve mills on the dollar, or \$1.20 on \$100. Amount raised by taxation in 1886, \$208,821.95. One half of the above tax is for Territorial expenses, and the other half (30 cents on each \$100 valuation) for common schools.



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## STATE OF NEVADA.

Area, 109,740 Square Miles.

Population (1890,) 45,761.

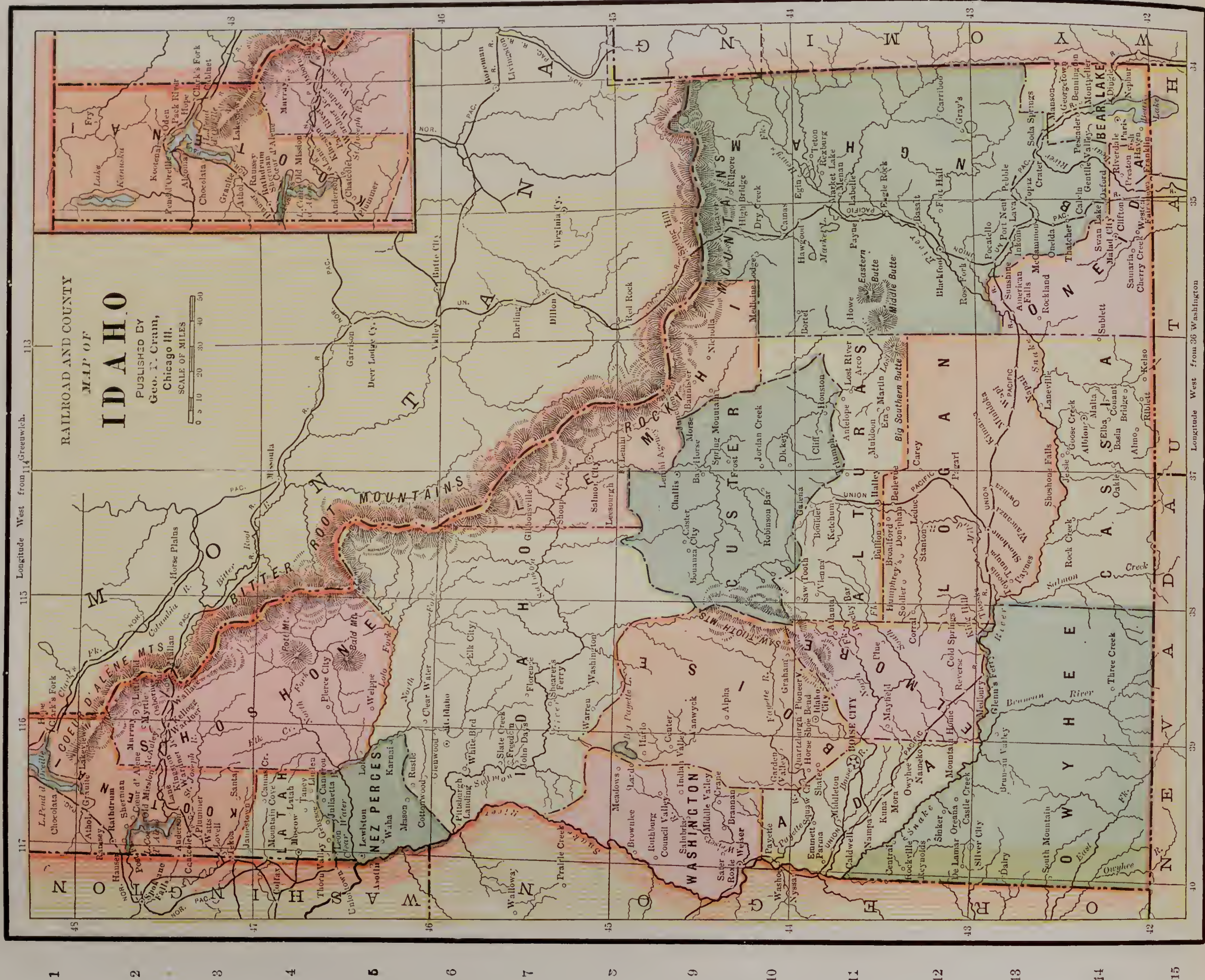
NEVADA, the "snowy range" State, is named for the huge mountain chain that forms part of its western border. Although containing the smallest population of any state, in size it ranks next to California, embracing more territory, by one-half, than New England. It was the twenty-third State admitted under the Federal Constitution. It was part of the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States in 1848. On March 2, 1861, "Nevada Territory" was organized, from a large portion of Utah, and in 1862 the Territory was enlarged by another portion from Utah being added. A State Constitution was adopted early in 1864, and October 31st of that year, Nevada was admitted into the Union. In May, 1866, the State received its present limits, additions being made from the Territories of Arizona and Utah. The first settlements were made in 1848. The growth of the Territory, at first, was very slow, but with the discovery of enormous deposits of silver in 1859, the population increased rapidly. The surface is a high table-land, greatly diversified by short mountain chains, which tower to dizzy heights, presenting an aspect of wild and rugged beauty. The table-land lying between the Sierras and the Wahsatch Mountains, is called the Great Basin. Deep ravines connect the valleys, forming convenient means of passage across the mountains. The highest summits are in the Sierra Nevada range, whose altitude varies between 7,000 and 13,000 feet. The rivers are small and unimportant, with the exception of the Colorado, which pours along the south-eastern border, and is navigable to Callville. The rivers of the interior generally flow into small lakes or sloughs, and sometimes terminate into depressions, called sinks. Owing to the porous nature of the soil, streams often disappear, and after passing some distance under ground, suddenly rise again to the surface. Many beautiful lakes sparkle among the

mountains. Their waters are usually very clear, objects being seen at great depths. The geological character of the State is volcanic. Throughout its rugged extent, many useful minerals and building materials occur. Marbles of fine texture, kaolin, and various clays, nitre, alum, and other like deposits are found in profusion. The State is chiefly noted for its great silver mines. Probably no other section of the globe is more richly supplied with this metal than Nevada. It is found in nearly every quarter, and generally in connection with gold. The Comstock Lode, in Storey County, contains the most productive mines. The gold and silver are here commingled, the ores yielding one-third of gold and two-thirds of silver. The veins have been worked to the depth of 2,000 feet. Sutro tunnel has been constructed for the purpose of draining the mines and otherwise facilitating the work on this lode. The climate is temperate, being less rigorous in winter than that of New England, and not so warm as that of the states east of the Rockies, in summer. Rains are not frequent, and snows fall seldom, except on the mountains. The western part of the State is the driest belt in the United States, owing to the lofty Sierras which condense all the moisture which rises from the Pacific Ocean, and would otherwise reach this section. Occasionally clouds of water burst in the southern parts, causing great damage. Mirage is frequent on the desert portions of the State—also sand storms and sand pillars, the latter resembling water spouts of the sea in their formation. Irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of crops. The general appearance of Nevada is that of a vast broken desert, occasionally relieved by fertile tracts which follow the courses of the streams. The agricultural products are, therefore, very unimportant.



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## STATE OF IDAHO.

Area, 84,290 Square Miles.

Population, 84,385.

IDAHO has a brief history. Its name is an Indian word signifying "Gem of the Mountains." It was a part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803. With the exception of the bold explorers, Lewis and Clarke, who early in the present century followed up nearly to their sources the two forks of the Columbia, Lewis and Clarke Rivers, the only white men who had trodden its soil previous to 1850 were hunters and trappers in pursuit of their game. In 1852 gold was discovered in northern Idaho, but attracted few miners or settlers. It formed a portion of the Territory of Oregon up to 1863, when it was organized as a separate territory, (March 3, 1863,) out of portions of Nebraska, Dakota and Washington Territories, and included all of Montana and nearly all of Wyoming. It received its present limits in 1868, and was admitted into the Union as a State, July 3, 1890.

The State of Idaho lies mainly within what is known as the Pacific Slope. In shape it is peculiar, having a breadth of 257 miles on its southern boundary, and narrowing thence northward to a breadth of only 48 miles where it touches the frontier of the British possessions. Its surface is from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and contains uplifts rising to an altitude of more than 10,000 feet. The interior is a vast elevated plateau broken by many deep river valleys and mountain ranges, which extend in different directions, but principally from southeast to northwest. Towards the south the valleys expand into wide plains. The Bitter Root Chain of the Rocky Mountains forms a good part of the boundary between Idaho and Montana. Other important mountains of Idaho are the Kootenay Mountains in its extreme north, the Coeur d'Alene range, south of these, the Salmon and Clearwater Mountains, along the rivers of the same names, the Bear River Mountains in the southeast, and the Three Buttes in the south.

The whole of the State is drained by the branches of the Columbia River, with the exception of the extreme southeast, which is drained by Bear River, emptying into Great Salt Lake. The Snake River is navigable without difficulty for about 200 miles of its course in and along the boundary of the State. Idaho's principal lakes are Kaniska, Pend d'Oreille and Coeur d'Alene in the north, and Bear Lake in the southeast. It has some noted waterfalls, the Shoshone, Salmon and American, of which the most remarkable is the Shoshone, with a descent of more than 200 feet

and a volume of water at some seasons of the year nearly as great as that of Niagara.

Although Idaho extends through seven degrees of latitude, its climate is remarkably even and is much milder than that of regions east of the Rocky Mountains in the same latitude. In summer the thermometer seldom rises above 90 degrees, and in winter it rarely falls to zero. There are moderate amounts of snow and rainfall in their appropriate seasons. The atmosphere is dry, especially in the southern part, and owing to this freedom from moisture, the climate is particularly beneficial to persons suffering from pulmonary diseases.

The agricultural lands of Idaho are almost exclusively sage-brush lands and require irrigation to make them productive. They occupy a large portion of the available area of the State and generally consist of broad plateaus. A stranger unacquainted with sage-brush lands would regard any attempt to reclaim them as useless, but with irrigation the soil becomes exceedingly productive. The best farms in Idaho were once sterile sage lands. The soil is especially adapted to the raising of all kinds of grain, its mellowness and the warmth of the earth always guaranteeing an abundant yield in return for good irrigation. The natural dryness of its atmosphere, its abundant and nutritious grasses and ability of live-stock to live in its climate the year round without shelter, also show Idaho to be the natural home of imported stock, as it was in past centuries for immense herds of buffalo.

The product of Idaho's numerous and extensive mines is one of the great reasons of its permanent growth and prosperity. The production of gold, silver and lead for the year 1887 is estimated as follows: Gold, \$2,417,429; silver, \$4,633,160; lead, \$2,195,000; making a total of \$9,245,589. The placers of Boise County alone have yielded for years at the rate of upward of \$1,000,000 worth of precious metal each twelve months. There are also extensive deposits of coal and iron.

The southern part of Idaho is crossed in its entire width by the Union Pacific Railroad system on a branch of which, in southwestern Idaho, is situated Boise City, the Capital and largest city of the State; Florence, a town in Idaho County, is about 11,100 feet above sea level, and is probably the highest town in the United States.

The Indians of Idaho are peaceably inclined and live on five reservations.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## ALASKA.

Population (1890), 32,180.

Area, 577,390 Square Miles.

ALASKA was discovered and partly explored in 1741, by Behring, a Danish navigator in the service of Russia; in 1776 it was visited by Cook, Vancouver and Ledyard; and in 1778 its coast was explored by Cook, after whom one of its inlets takes its name. Subsequently fur-trading settlements were made by the Russians on some of the Alaskan islands and at New Archangel, now Sitka, and other points on the coast; and in 1799 a charter was granted by the Czar, Paul VIII, to the Russian-American Fur Company, conferring the exclusive right to hunt and fish in all Russian territory in America, which charter was renewed in 1839. The Company's had about forty stations, New Archangel being its principal settlement. The Company's charter expired in 1863, and the Russian Government refused to again renew it, because of the manner in which the Company had abused its powers. In 1867 the United States negotiated for the purchase of Alaska. The treaty with Russia was signed March 30, and ratified by the Senate June 20, 1867, the sum paid for Alaska by the United States being \$7,200,000; and on the 9th of October following formal possession of the country was transferred to a military force of the United States at Sitka.

Alaska has never been organized as a territory, but in 1870 Congress made it a military and collection district. By Act of Congress of July 27, 1868, it was made subject to the United States customs, commerce and navigation laws. Congress provided Alaska with a district government, with Governor and district court, by Act of May 17, 1884, under which the laws of Oregon are made law in Alaska in so far as they do not conflict with those of the United States. It is also a land district, with land office at Sitka.

Alaska's great number of islands, creeks and inlets give it in all a coast line of nearly 8,000 miles, an extent greater than that of the entire Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Beginning at the southeast, the principal creeks and bays are Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, and the most important headlands Cape Newenham and Cape Romanzoff, in the Pacific, Cape Prince of Wales, the Behring Strait, and Cape Lisburne, Icy Cape and Point Barrow in the Arctic Ocean, the last named of which is in north latitude  $71^{\circ} 23'$ , and is the extreme northern point of the country.

The surface of the southern and western parts of Alaska is mountainous, but the northern coast on the Arctic Ocean is flat. A great mountain chain extends from

British Columbia in a northwest direction along the coast of Alaska, its summits being covered with snow and glaciers. Mount Saint Elias, an active volcano in the southeastern part of Alaska, attains a height of almost 18,000 feet above sea-level. The mountain chain runs out along the peninsula proper of Alaska, which has given its name to the whole country now known as Alaska, and at the western extremity there are several volcanic cones of great elevation; while in the island of Uminak, separated from the mainland by only a narrow strait, there are enormous volcanoes, one rising to more than 8,000 feet in height.

The chief river of Alaska is the Yukon, or Kwichpak, rising in British America, flowing westward through the heart of the country and emptying into the Pacific south of Norton Sound. At a distance of 600 miles from the sea, this magnificent river has a width of more than a mile, and its volume is so great that ten miles out from its principal mouth the water is fresh. Other rivers of Alaska are the Copper, Sushitna, Nushagak and Kuskokwim, emptying into the Pacific, and the Colville, flowing northward into the Arctic Ocean.

The climate of the northern part of Alaska is very rigorous, having a mean annual temperature of  $25^{\circ}$  Fahr., but in its more southern and western portions lying along the Pacific, the intense cold so common to Minnesota and Maine is unknown, the mean annual temperature at Sitka being about  $42^{\circ}$  Fahr., and the thermometer at Kodiak rarely falling below zero. The climate of the southern coast of Alaska is moist and warm, with an average rainfall of 90 inches in places, making it one of the rainiest regions in the world.

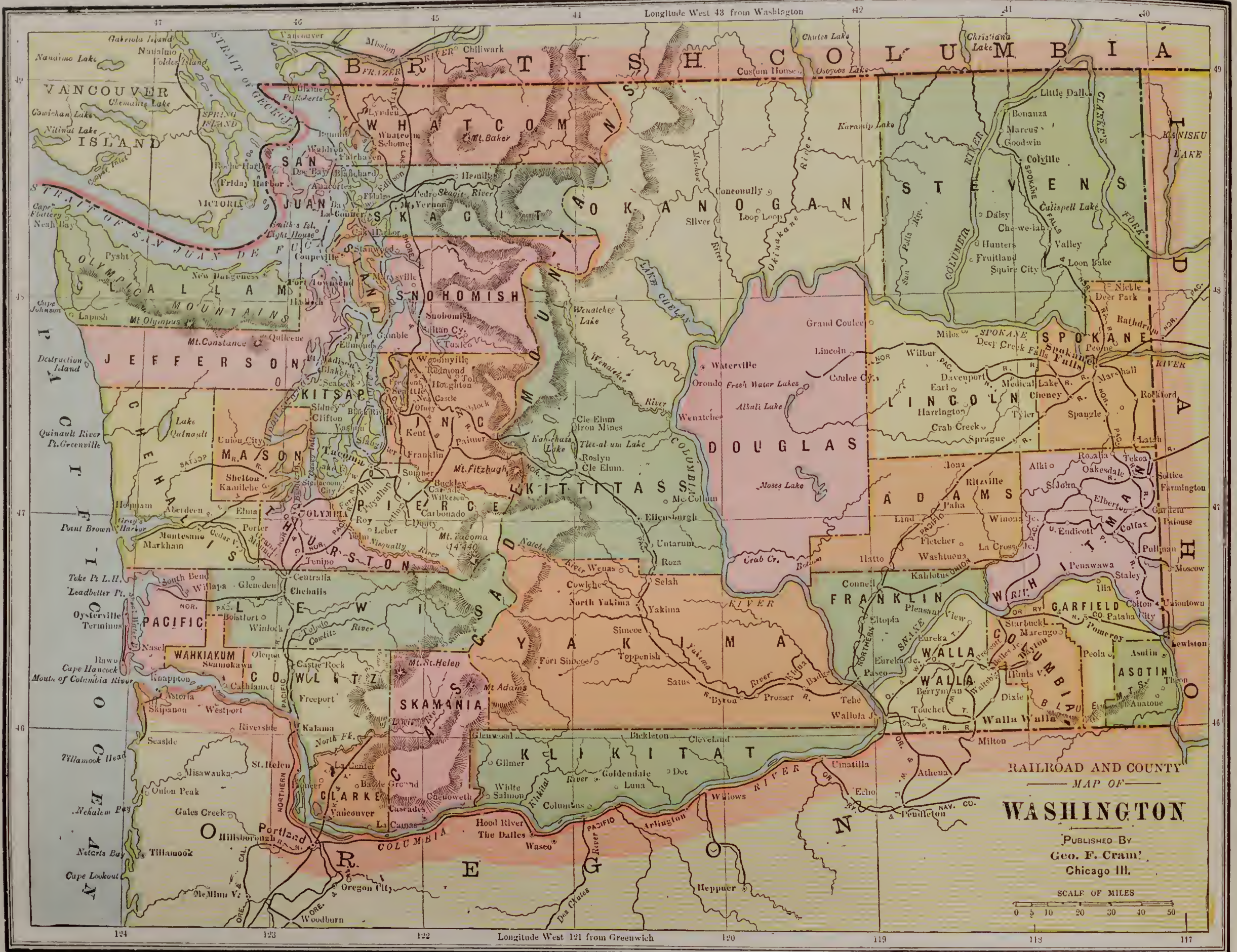
Alaska will never have much agricultural value. Owing to the great amount of rain and the lack of heat, grain grows, but will not ripen, and vegetables do not thrive. The principal wealth of the country is in its forests, furs and fish. The forests consist of very durable yellow cedar, spruce, larch, and other timber valuable in ship-building. The wild animals of the interior include the elk, deer, and various species of bear, and many fur-bearing animals, such as the fox, ermine, otter and others, the hunting and trapping of which, on account of the severity of the climate, is left to the Indians; but settlers catch great numbers of the fur-bearing seals in which the coast and islands abound. Salmon abounds in the rivers, and cod and other fish along the coast. Coal and iron are the most important minerals of Alaska.



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## STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Area, 69,180 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 349,390.

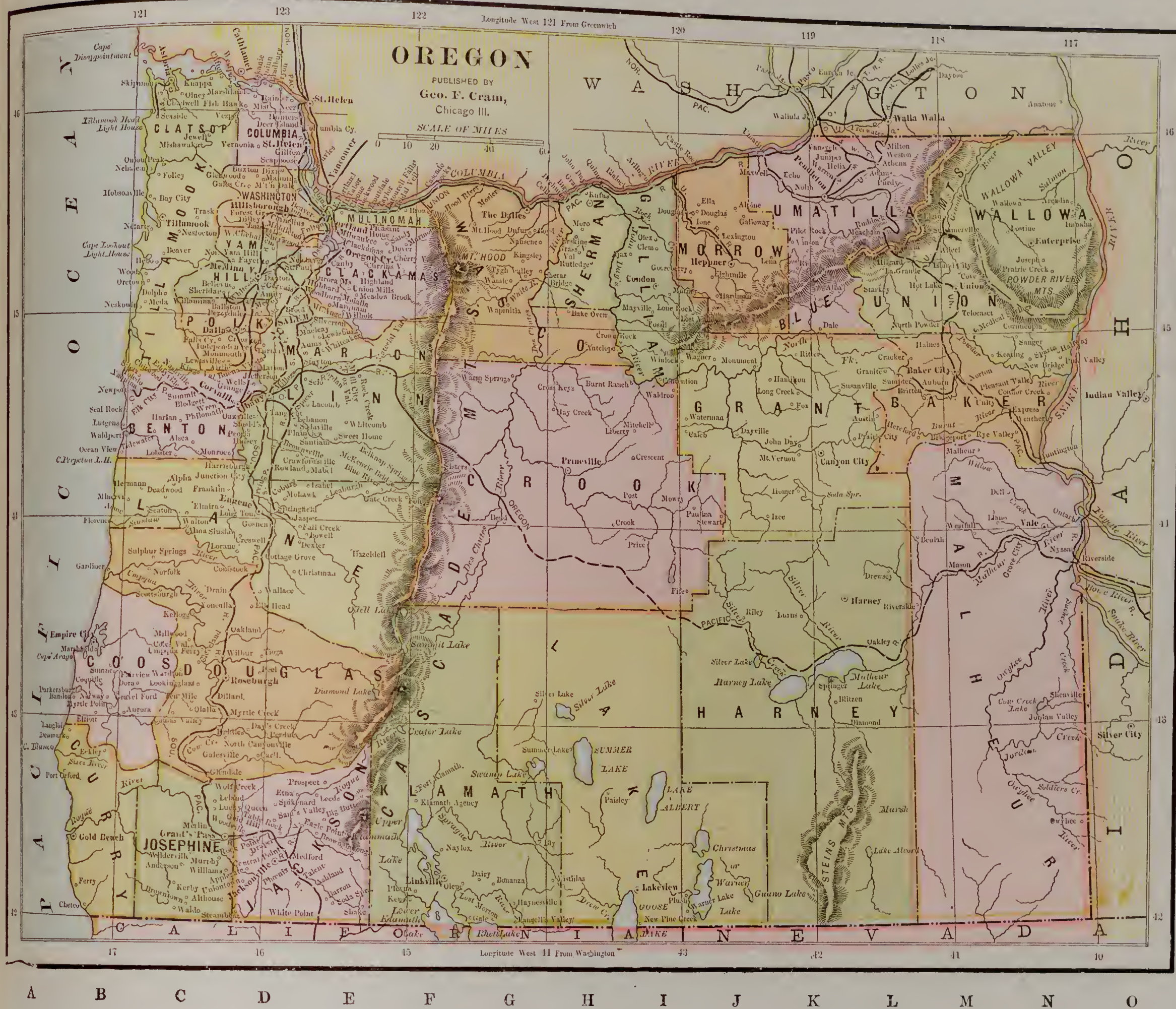
WASHINGTON, from its situation on the Pacific Coast, was visited by white men much earlier than the neighboring inland country. The Straits of San Juan de Fuca were first entered in 1592 by a Greek navigator of that name in the service of Spain. The coast was again visited in 1775 by the Spanish navigator Hecceta, and the English Captains Berkeley and Meares successively entered into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca in 1787 and 1788, the latter of whom revived the name of the old Greek discoverer. The Columbia River and Gray's Harbor were discovered and visited in 1791-92 by an American, Captain Gray of the ship Columbia from Boston, who christened the great river after his vessel; and the region was again visited by the Lewis and Clarke exploring expedition, sent out by President Jefferson in 1804, which passed the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia, also visiting Gray's Harbor. The Hudson's Bay Company attempted to take possession of Washington from 1828 to 1842, but the United States claimed it by the double title of the Spanish and Gray's discoveries, and citizens of the United States had permanent settlements there from 1845. Washington was originally a part of Oregon, and was erected into a separate territory March 2, 1853. It underwent a severe Indian war in 1855. When Oregon was admitted into the Union in 1859, a large addition of territory was made to Washington, which gave it an area of 193,071 square miles and included within its boundaries most of the present State of Idaho, and portions of Montana, and Wyoming. It received its present limits in 1863. The San Juan Islands in Washington Sound were long claimed and jointly occupied by both the United States and Great Britain. In 1872 the Emperor of Germany, to whom the dispute was referred, decided the Islands to be United States territory. Washington was admitted into the Union as a State November 11, 1889. Olympia has always been its capital from the time of its organization as a Territory.

Washington has an area of 69,180 square miles, being somewhat larger than the State of Missouri. The Cascade Mountains divide the State into two parts, Eastern

and Western Washington; the former is a region of plateau, and the latter embraces fertile valleys and forest-clad mountain slopes. Some of the mountain peaks rise over 14,000 feet, and are crowned with perpetual snows. Several majestic rivers pass through Washington, the most important of which is the Columbia, which enters the State from British Columbia and drains the whole of Eastern Washington. It forms the southern boundary of the State for more than 300 miles, and is navigable for more than 500 miles. There are many small lakes in Western Washington, whose clear depths are peopled by myriads of excellent fish. The State has a coast line of several hundred miles, abounding with convenient harbors. One of the finest roadsteads is Puget Sound, an arm of the sea reaching inland from the north, it being a continuance of Fuca Strait. Several coal deposits are being worked in Western Washington. Gold has been mined with profit, but the amount produced grows less every year. The climate is temperate. Eastern Washington has but little rainfall and its climate is in general healthful, being cool and dry. Western Washington has a wet and a dry season. The average temperature is fifty degrees Fahr. Often flowers are in bloom and foliage remains green during the severest winter months. The rainfall is fifty-three inches. The fisheries constitute an important industry. The center of the salmon fishery, the most important, is at the mouth of the Columbia. The great majority of the inhabitants dwell west of the Cascades. There are about forty small Indian tribes in the State in the interest of which several agencies are maintained at different points by the United States Government. The State has great commercial facilities, and this fact, together with its mild climate and valuable resources, are harbingers of its rapid development in the near future. Besides Olympia, the capital, Seattle, Spokane Falls, and Tacoma may be mentioned as important towns in Washington. Seattle suffered a destructive fire June 6, 1889. Tacoma is noted for its phenomenal growth.



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## STATE OF OREGON.

Area, 94,560 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 313,767.

OREGON was first visited by Capt. Gray, of Boston, in 1792. Through his representations the United States sent out across the continent an exploring expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke, in 1804-6. A trading post was established at Astoria, in 1811, and the Northwest and Hudson Bay Companies had many employees in Oregon until its admission into the Union. Until 1833 the principal part of the white population consisted of Canadians. Between 1833 and 1850 the emigration from the United States was considerable. Oregon was claimed by the United States as part of the Louisiana purchase of 1803, but Great Britain also laid claim to the country, and it was occupied by both powers until 1846, when the dividing line was fixed at 49 degrees north latitude, Great Britain to retain Vancouver's Island. On August 14, 1848, "Oregon Territory" was established, and on November 9, 1857, a State Constitution was ratified by the people. Oregon was admitted into the Union February 14, 1859. War with the Indians first broke out in 1844; in 1854 occurred the Rogue River War, and in 1873 the Modoc war. From this time the settlements were unmolested until 1876, when there was again trouble along the frontiers. The surface of this state is exceedingly diversified. The Cascade Mountains passing north and south, about 130 miles from the coast, are a series of extinct volcanoes, which tower to a dizzy height, and are crowned with perpetual snows. The highest peak is Mount Hood, which rises to an elevation of 11,225 feet. A tradition exists among the Indians, of the time when this volcano was still in action, discharging lava, steam and smoke. The Cascades divide Oregon into two sections (East and West Oregon), which are widely different in topography, climate and soil. East Oregon is practically a barren plateau; rains seldom visit this section, and scarcely any vegetation can be sustained by the infertile soil. Western Oregon is exactly the reverse. Here nature has scooped out valleys of great beauty and exhaustless fertility, through which flow never failing

streams, and in which forests of valuable timber stand in solemn strength. Eastern Oregon comprises about two-thirds of the state, and is varied by the Blue Mountain Range and numerous deep canons, formed by the erosive flow of its rivers. Western Oregon is divided into several valleys by the coast range, which runs parallel to the shore, and its numerous spurs. Altogether, then, the state is rugged and mountainous, presenting but a comparatively small area for the varied uses of husbandry. There are many fine streams in the state, some of which are valuable as means of transportation, and others for their abundant water power. The mineral deposits of Oregon are both abundant and valuable. The climate is remarkably mild, considering the high latitude. In Western Oregon snow seldom falls in the valleys, and never remains long. Two seasons prevail—a wet and a dry, the former continuing from November to April, during which time many drizzling rains occur; and the latter covering the remainder of the year. The nights of summer are generally quite cool, and the days, though sometimes very warm, are not oppressively so, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere. The Cascade Mountains shut away the rains that would otherwise fall on Eastern Oregon, causing this region, in certain localities, to assume the aspect of an arid waste. The seasons here are often quite severe, though far more mild than those of corresponding latitude on the Atlantic coast. Oregon is a great resort for invalids, and the eastern part of the state is especially recommended for consumptives. The manufacturing interests are growing rapidly. By reason of its comparative newness, and the thousands of weary miles that separate it from the rich and populous east, until recently but little attention has been paid to this state of Italian climate and Australian wealth. But now that the steel tracks of a pulsing commerce have brought the great West within reach of the toilers of the older states, Oregon bids fair to soon possess a vigorous populace of the proper class to frame the timbers of a lasting commonwealth.



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## STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Area, 155,980 Square Miles.

Population (1890), 1,208,130.

CALIFORNIA was first visited about the middle of the sixteenth century, but the earliest settlement within the country was the mission of San Diego, founded in 1768. Other missions rapidly followed, and in 1770 San Francisco Bay was discovered, and a mission established there. The missions were founded by the Franciscan monks, who governed the country both as regarded spiritual and secular affairs, until 1822, when Mexico became independent of Spain, and the missionaries gradually lost power, until, in 1840, the missions were entirely broken up.

The interest in California was largely increased by Fremont's exploration in 1844, and settlers began rapidly to fill up the country. The Territory was taken possession of by the United States in 1846, during the Mexican war, and this was confirmed by the treaty of 1848. The discovery of gold in 1848 attracted thither adventurers from all parts of the world, and by 1851 the number of inhabitants was estimated to be not less than 150,000. In 1849 a State Constitution was ratified by the people, and on September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the Union. The citizen of California is familiar with the climate of France, the scenery of Switzerland, the skies of Italy, and the fruits of Spain. The serene Pacific, with its equatorial tide, has made an Eden of nearly the entire Western coast of the United States. Its extreme width is 330 miles; its average breadth about 230 miles. The central portion of the State is occupied by a valley of wondrous fertility, averaging 50 miles in width and 400 miles in extent. The two mountain ranges which enclose this charming valley unite at the northern and southern extremities of the State. The eastern range is called the "Sierra Nevada," and contains the loftiest peaks and grandest scenery in the State. Its average altitude is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. In California its width is about 80 miles and length 450 miles. The Western range fringes the shore the entire length of the State, and is called the "Coast Range." The nearness of these mountains to the sea gives the shore a dangerous, rock-bound character. The average breadth of this range is 40 miles. Between the main range and the smaller ridges next to the coast are many beautiful valleys, which are celebrated for their fertility and healthful climate.

California is eminently a mineral State. The variety of its deposits number about 100, or one-seventh of the minerals known. The most important of these are gold, silver, mercury and copper. The richest gold fields on the globe have been found in

this State. Three methods of mining are employed: placer, hydraulic and quartz mining. The value of the gold produced in California in 1880 was 18,400,000; of silver \$1,600,000. Next to gold, quicksilver forms the most important mining product of the State. It is found in abundance in the Coast Range. The most important mines are located at New Alameda, Santa Clara county.

The climate of this State is very remarkable, considering its high latitude. It differs widely from that of the corresponding States on the Atlantic coast. The summers of California seldom exhibit a temperature higher than 87 degrees, while on the coldest days of winter the mercury does not fall below 25 degrees. The average temperature of the coldest month is but 10 degrees lower than that of the warmest, and the winters very much resemble the delightful "Indian summer" of the Mississippi valley. In the great valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, the temperature is higher in summer, sometimes rising to 110 degrees, but the dryness of the atmosphere renders the heat less oppressive than would be supposed. The climate of some parts of this valley is finer than that of any other region of the globe. Here, roses bloom through the winter, and trees never lose their dress of green, while on some plots of ground two crops are harvested every year. The State has two seasons—a rainy and a dry. The nights in summer are cool. The soil is remarkably productive. Sacramento valley, embracing about 5,000,000 acres, is one of the finest agricultural districts on the globe. The San Joaquin valley, and valleys of the Tulare and Kern, comprise what is called the "Garden of the State." Irrigation here is necessary. As a sheep-raising country, California ranks next to Australia. The trees of California are noted for their beauty and mammoth size—and are among the curiosities of the State. The "Big Tree" grove, in Calaveras county, contains 92 of the large trees within a space of 50 acres, and is a resort for tourists. Some of these giant trees reach an altitude of 376 feet, and have a diameter of 34 feet. There is no like area in the world containing so many natural curiosities as California. Yosemite valley is, probably, the most interesting spot on the globe. It is six miles long and one wide.

Sacramento is the capital. The Capitol building is situated in the center of the city, on a public square that embraces 18 blocks. It is one of the finest structures of the kind in the Union.



# THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

Chicago, May 1, 1893, to October 31, 1893.

## ITS INCEPTION, THE PROGRESS MADE, ESTIMATED EXPENSES AND REVENUE, ITS OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

In the inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition and the carrying through of the project, honor was done to one man. No other event in the history of the universe has ever transpired where such gigantic preparations were made, occupying several years of time, engaging for months the attention of the brightest minds of the nation, causing the expenditure of millions and millions of dollars, bringing to one central point all the civilized nations of the earth, all in the honor of one name. The spirit of Christopher Columbus can rightfully stand with majestic dignity before all other spirits, while they bow in obeisance, for none who have passed away have ever received such homage. Nor among the living can there be found any one name to which such adulation will ever be paid. In this, the name of Christopher Columbus stands alone.

Who first suggested the idea of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America may not be known. There are many claimants to the honor, and most of them appear to have equal rights. If, however, the preference can be given to any one person more than another, it should probably be to George E. Mason, of Chicago. There is evidence to show that this gentleman did, about the year 1885, write a letter to the Chicago Exposition Company, suggesting the advisability of such a celebration. The discussion upon this point however never reached any degree of warmth, and it was finally dropped from a lack of real interest.

But the seed had in some way been sown and it was not long before the sprouts, in the way of newspaper items, began to shoot up. The paragraphers harped upon the idea; the funny men all over the country indulged in witticisms, and even in the staid Chicago Tribune there appeared an alleged interview with one Gonzolo Maccaroni, who, when asked his opinion about the propriety of such a celebration, declared that he did not know who Christopher Columbus was.

In this way the thought of celebrating the discovery of America became a much talked of theme, but it was not until in 1889, that the Chicago papers took the matter up in

earnest, and began to put forth a claim for Chicago as the place to have such a celebration. The Herald was the first to advance reasons why it should be held in the Garden City, and the other papers quickly joined in the cry.

By this time the entire country was wrought to a high pitch, and a rivalry sprang up as to the proper location. There were other cities in the field at first, but at length it settled down to a bitter fight between New York and the young Giant of the West. Chicago was in the race to win. Her citizens to a man,—yes, even to her men, women and children,—were up in arms against the great foe in the East. Her business men forgot their great commercial transactions, and gave up their time to engage in the war. Orators prepared their best speeches, and when the proper time came to go before Congress for a final decision the prize was awarded to Chicago.

This heated warfare for location gave great additional impetus to the project. So much time had, however, been consumed in the discussion, that it was deemed best to make the event one of 1893, and hold appropriate ceremonies on October 12, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. The act of Congress which definitely selected Chicago as the city in which the Exposition should be held, and which fixed the dates of the celebration to be held in 1892, and of the formal opening and closing of the Exposition in 1893, was approved by the President of the United States, April 25, 1890. The act provides that:

WHEREAS, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an exhibition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

WHEREAS, Such an exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That an exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and products of the soil, mine and sea, shall be inaugurated in the year 1892, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.



This act goes on to further provide for a National Commission that shall be empowered to accept such site as may be selected and offered, and such plans and specifications of buildings to be erected for such purpose at the expense of and tendered by the corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, known as "The World's Columbian Exposition of 1892." The act further demands that the commission shall be satisfied that the corporation has a valid subscription to its capital stock, which will secure the payment of at least \$5,000,000, of which not less than \$500,000 shall have been paid in, and that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making \$10,000,000, will be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for the Exposition.

All this was done. While the location was still pending before Congress, the Exposition Company had been organized, and the work of raising the first \$5,000,000 was begun. The citizens were asked to buy shares in the enterprise at \$10 each, and in an incredibly short time there were 29,374 shareholders, who had subscribed \$5,467,350. By an act of Legislature, the city of Chicago was authorized to bond itself for \$5,000,000, the bonds being available when \$3,000,000 of the capital stock had been paid in.

On December, 24, 1890, the President issued a proclamation in which he stated that ample proof had been furnished regarding money for the conduct of the Exposition and the erection of the necessary buildings, he therefore declared that the International Exhibition be opened on May 1, 1893, and not to close before the last Thursday in October of the same year. In this proclamation the President invited the people of the United States, and of all the nations of the earth, to come and take part in the commemoration of the great event.

The management of this gigantic enterprise includes four main organizations: 1. The National Commission, authorized by act of Congress; 2. The World's Columbian Exposition Company, organized under the laws of the State of Illinois; 3. The Board of Lady Managers, authorized by act of Congress; 4. The World's Congress Auxiliary.

The National Commission is composed of eight commissioners-at-large, with alternates; two commissioners from each State, territory, and the District of Columbia, one Democrat and one Republican, appointed by the President on the nomination of their respective governors. This commission has delegated its authority to eight of its members, who constitute a Board of Reference and Control, and who act with a similar number selected from the World's Columbian Exposition. The officers of this commission are: President, Thomas W. Palmer; Vice-Presidents, Thomas W. Walker, M. H. DeYoung, D. B. Penn, C. W. Allen and Alexander B. Andrews; Secretary, John T. Dickinson.

The World's Columbian Exposition is composed of forty-five citizens of Chicago, elected annually by the stockholders. On this body falls the burden of raising the necessary money and of the active management. Its officers are:

President, W. T. Baker; Vice-Presidents, Thomas B. Bryan and Potter Palmer; Secretary, J. A. Kingwell; Solicitor-General Benjamin Butterworth; Treasurer, A. F. Seeger; Auditor, W. K. Ackerman; Chief of Construction, D. H. Burnham.

The Board of Lady Managers is composed of two members, with alternates from each State and territory, and nine from the city of Chicago. It has the supervision of women's participation in the Exposition, and of whatever exhibits of women's work may be made. The President is Mrs. Bertha H. Palmer, and the Secretary is Mrs. Susan Gale Cooke.

The World's Congress Auxiliary was organized for the purpose of holding a series of congresses to supplement the exposition that will be made of the material progress of the world by a portrayal of the achievements in science, literature, education, government, jurisprudence, morals, charity, art, religion, and other branches of mental activity. The officers of this congress are: President, Charles C. Bouner; Vice-President, Thomas B. Bryan; Secretary, Benjamin Butterworth; Treasurer, Lyman J. Gage.

George R. Davis is the Director General of the entire exposition, and the chief executive officer. Under him the work was divided into fifteen grand departments, each one under a separate chief. These departments are as follows, each embracing sundry commodities.

- A.—Agriculture, Food and Food Products, Farming Machinery and appliances.
- B.—Viticulture, Horticulture and Floriculture.
- C.—Live Stock, Domestic and Wild Animals.
- D.—Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products and Apparatus of Fishing.
- E.—Mines, Mining and Metalurgy.
- F.—Machinery.
- G.—Transportation Exhibits, Railway, Vessels, Vehicles.
- H.—Manufactures.
- J.—Electricity and Electrical Appliances.
- K.—Fine Arts—Pictorial, Plastic and Decoration.
- L.—Liberal Arts, Education, Engineering, Public Works, Architecture, Music and Drama.
- M.—Ethnology, Archæology, Progress of Labor and Invention—Isolated and collective exhibits.
- N.—Forestry and Forest Product.
- O.—Publicity and Promotion.
- P.—Foreign Affairs.

Shortly after these various departments were organized and the work had begun, the magnitude of the enterprise began to develop. Twenty-nine States and territories promptly responded, and in due course of time they appropriated an aggregate of over two and a half millions of dollars for their exhibits. In fact, it may be here stated that the first appropriation of the several States were, on after thought, not deemed sufficient, and further appropriations were made increasing this amount to about \$3,000,000.

Lyman J. Gage was the first President of the Exposit-



tion Company, and in his report of April 1, 1891, he presented an estimate of the possible resources and expenses of running the Exposition. In making the report Mr. Gage said he regarded his estimate as a very conservative one, and that the resources would reach far beyond the amount he had stated. Mr. Gage's estimate is given below:

RESOURCES.

Available as required from stock .....	\$ 5,000,000
City of Chicago.....	5,000,000
Gate receipts, respectively .....	7,000,000
Concessions and privileges.....	1,000,000
Salvage.....	3,000,000
Total .....	\$21,000,000

EXPENDITURES.

Grounds and buildings.....	\$12,766,890
Administration.....	3,308,563
Operating, May to November.....	1,550,000
Total .....	\$17,625,453

Apparently there is here shown a profit on the enterprise of over \$3,000,000. As might be expected, the expenses of such a gigantic enterprise would reach out beyond all expectations. It was so in this case. Expense piled upon expense, and it was found that another \$5,000,000 would be needed. Application was made to Congress for a loan or for an appropriation of the amount needed. The orators and heavy men interested went East once more, and there is no doubt about its coming.

A big dinner was given by Chauncey M. Depew and others in New York, who have favored the Exposition from the first. The result of this dinner was a complete change in the attitude of New York toward the enterprise. It wiped away the feeling which had existed, and the great city of the Empire State was with Chicago.

It was thought best to invite the Senators and Congressmen to the World's Fair city, that they might see what had

been done and what was being done toward consummation. They came about 250 strong, and were royally entertained. They were feted and dined and shown the entire city, including the World's Fair grounds, of course, and they went away satisfied that the city was entitled to all its reputation for greatness, and would do honor to the nation by the exposition it proposed to give.

As the financial matters developed it was seen that the grand total of expense would reach a figure nearly \$25,000,000 in excess of the cost of any other exposition ever held in the world. The reason for this was that the management had determined to outdo anything in the past, and as far as possible discount the future in the exhibition line. They determined to spare no expense on the site and building. The site question was an animated one for a few months. All three of the great divisions of the city put in their claims, but at last it was settled that Jackson Park should be the place.

All that the best skill of the landscape gardner, aided by unlimited money could do, is being done to beautify the grounds. It has been laid out in lagoons and lakes, and when finished Jackson and Washington Parks, and the Midway Plaisance will be nothing less than a land of enchantment. The entire site embraces 1,037 acres, and will have 5,000,000 feet under roof. More than a thousand men are employed there daily, and scores of teams aid them in their work. In a word, the grounds are to be made as picturesque as a park, and the buildings will compare favorably with the surroundings.

The intention has been all through to make this exposition of 1893 the grandest in the history of nations. From the beginning that has been made and the progress toward the desired result, there is no question about the achievement reaching the highest hopes of its managers and the millions of visitors who attend cannot but say they have seen the whole world displayed in that one great city of the world,—CHICAGO.

The World's Columbian Exposition compared with other World's Fairs.

LOCATION AND YEAR.	ACRES OCCUPI'D	NUMBER OF FEET UNDER ROOF.	NUMBER OF EXHIBITORS.	TOTAL ATTENDANCE.	DURATION OF FAIR DAYS.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	GUARANTEE.	COST.
London, 1857.....	21½	700,000	17,000	6,039,196	144	\$1,780,000	British Gov't.	*
Paris, 1855.....	24½	1,866,000	22,000	5,162,330	200	\$6,141,200	French Gov't.	\$5,000,000
London, 1862.....	23½	1,291,800	28,653	6,211,103	121	\$1,644,260	English Gov't.	\$2,300,000
Paris, 1867.....	87	3,371,904	52,000	10,200,000	217	\$2,103,675	French Gov't.	*
Vienna, 1873.....	280	2,963,421	142,000	7,254,687	186	\$6,971,832	\$4,500,000	\$7,850,000
Philadelphia, 1876.....	236	1,688,858	30,864	9,910,996	159	\$3,813,724	\$2,510,000	*
Paris, 1878.....	100	1,858,778	40,366	16,032,725	191	\$2,531,650	\$2,250,000	*
Paris, 1889.....	173	1,000,000	55,000	28,149,353	183	\$8,300,000	\$3,600,000	\$6,500,000
Chicago, 1893.....	1,037	5,000,000		Estimated, 35,000,000			\$26,500,000 5,000,000 \$31,500,000	

\*Run at a great loss. No report ever made and exact amount of deficit cannot be obtained.





## THE MACHINERY HALL.

**M**ACHINERY HALL, of which Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, are the architects, has been pronounced by many architects second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. This building measures 850x500 feet, and with the Machinery Annex and Power House, cost about \$1,000,000. It is located at the extreme south end of the Park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the Park. It is just south of the Administration Building, and west and across a lagoon from the Agricultural Building. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presents the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all of the four sides by a gallery 50 feet wide. The trusses are built separately, so that they can be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses. In each of these long naves there is an elevated traveling crane running from end to end of the building, for the purpose of moving machinery. These platforms are built so that visitors may view from them the exhibits beneath. The power for this building is supplied from a power-house adjoining the south side of the building. The two exterior sides adjoining the Grand Court are rich and palatial in appearance.

All of the buildings on this great plaza are designed with a view to making a grand background for display, and, in order to conform to the general richness of

the court and add to the striking appearance, the two facades of the Machinery Hall on the court are rich with colonnades and other features. The design follows classical models throughout, the detail being followed from the renaissance of Seville and other Spanish towns, as being appropriate to a Columbian celebration. An arcade on the first story admits passage around the buildings under cover, and as in all the other buildings, the front is formed of "staff" colored to an attractive tone; the ceilings are enriched with strong color. A colonnade with a cafe at either end forms the length between Machinery and Agricultural Halls, and in the center of this colonnade is an archway leading to the Cattle Exhibit. From this portico there extends a view nearly a mile in length down the lagoon, and an obelisk and fountain in the lagoon form the southern point of this vista.

The Machinery Annex adjoins Machinery Hall on the west, and is an annex in fact, and not a detached structure as at first planned, with entrance by subways under the railway tracks. The Annex covers between four and five acres and increases the length of the Machinery building to nearly 1,400 feet, thus rendering it the second largest of all the Exposition structures, the great manufactures building alone exceeding it in size.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

NOTABLE for its symmetrical proportions, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It measures 1,687 by 787 feet and covers nearly 31 acres, being the largest Exposition building ever constructed. Within the building a gallery 50 feet wide extends around all four sides, and projecting from this are 86 smaller galleries, 12 feet wide, from which visitors may survey the vast array of exhibits and the busy scene below. The galleries are approached upon the main floor by 30 great staircases, the flights of which are 12 feet wide each. "Columbia Avenue," 50 feet wide, extends through the mammoth building longitudinally, and an avenue of like width crosses it at right angles at the center. The main roof is of iron and glass and arches an area 385 by 1,400 feet, and has its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The building, including its galleries, has about 40 acres of floor space.

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and in point of being severely classic excels nearly all of the other edifices. The long array of columns and arches, which its facades present, is relieved from monotony by very elaborate ornamentation. In this ornamentation female figures, symbolical of the various arts and sciences, play a conspicuous and very attractive part.

The exterior of the building is covered with "staff," which is treated to represent marble. The huge fluted columns and the immense arches are apparently of this beautiful material.

There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. These are designed in the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being 40 feet wide and 80 feet high. Surmounting these portals is the great attic story ornamented with sculptured eagles 18 feet high, and on each side above the side arches are great panels with inscriptions, and the spandrels are filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the main building are pavilions forming great arched entrances, which are designed in harmony with the great portals.

The building occupies a most conspicuous place in the grounds. It faces the lake, with only lawns and promenades between. North of it is the United States Government Building, south the Harbor and in-jutting lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the lagoon separating it from the great island, which in part is wooded and in part resplendent with acres of bright flowers of varied hues.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



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## THE ART PALACE.

**G**RECIAN-IONIC in style, the Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture. The building is oblong, and is 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which is a dome 60 feet in diameter. The building is 125 feet to the top of the dome, which is surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The transept has a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above.

On either side are galleries 20 feet wide and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of the sculpture are displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls both of the ground floor and the galleries are ample areas for displaying the paintings and sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept are filled with small picture galleries.

Around the entire building are galleries 40 feet wide, forming a continuous promenade around the classic structure. Between the promenade and the naves are the smaller rooms devoted to private collections of paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, are very large annexes, which are also utilized by various art exhibits.

The main building is entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with

architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the colonnades are highly decorated with mural paintings, illustrating the history and progress of the arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances are ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art.

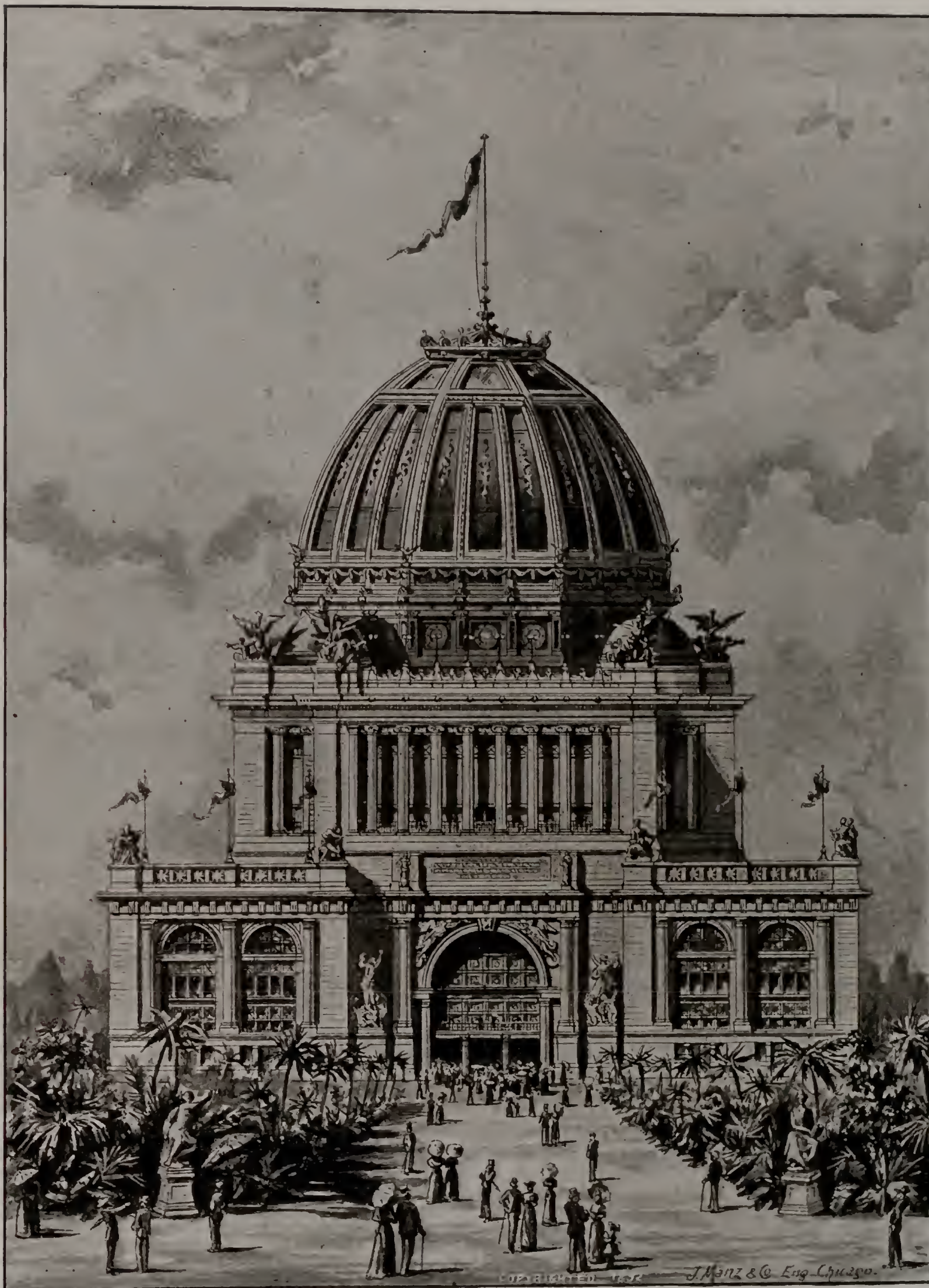
The general tone or color is light gray stone.

The construction, although of a temporary character, is necessarily fire-proof. The main walls are of solid brick, covered with "staff," architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors and galleries are of iron.

All light is supplied through glass sky-lights in iron frames.

The building is located beautifully in the northern portion of the park, with the south front facing the lagoon. It is separated from the lagoon by beautiful terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there is a landing for boats. The north front faces the wide lawn and the group of State buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building is ornamented with groups of statues, replica ornaments of classic art, such as the Choragic monument, the "Cave of the Winds," and other beautiful examples of Grecian art. The ornamentation also includes statues of heroic and life-size proportions.





## ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

BY POPULAR verdict the Administration Building is pronounced the gem and crown of the Exposition palaces. It is located at the west end of the great court in the southern part of the site, looking eastward, and at its rear are the transportation facilities and depots. The most conspicuous object which will attract the attention of visitors on reaching the grounds is the gilded dome of this lofty building. This imposing edifice will cost about \$450,000. The architect is Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects, to whose established reputation it is a notable contribution. It covers an area of 260 feet square and consists of four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles of the square, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each facade a recess 82 feet wide, within which are the grand entrances to the building. The general design is in the style of the French renaissance. The first great story is in the Doric order, of heroic proportions, surrounded by a lofty balustrade and having the great tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, is of the Ionic order.

The four great entrances, one on each side of the building, are 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semi-circular arched vaults,

richly coffered. In the rear of these arches are the entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the face of these screens, at the level of the office floor, are galleries of communication between the different pavilions.

The interior features of this great building even exceed in beauty and splendor those of the exterior. Between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the great rotunda, is a hall or loggia 30 feet square, giving access to the offices and provided with broad, circular stairways and swift-running elevators.

Above the balcony is the second story, 50 feet in height. From the top of the cornice of this story rises the interior dome, 200 feet from the floor, and in the center is an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flow of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome is enriched with deep panelings, richly moulded, and the panels are filled with sculpture in low relief, and immense paintings representing the arts and sciences. In size this rotunda rivals, if it does not surpass, the most celebrated domes of a similar character in the world.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

FORMING the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition is a group of edifices of which the Transportation Building is one. It is situated at the southern end of the west flank and lies between the Horticultural and the Mines Buildings. Facing eastward, it commands a view of the Floral Island and an extensive branch of the lagoon.

The Transportation Building is exquisitely refined and simple in architectural treatment, although very rich and elaborate in detail. In style it savors much of the Romanesque, although to the initiated the manner in which it is designed on axial lines, and the solicitude shown for fine proportions, and subtle relation of parts to each other, will at once suggest the methods of composition followed at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola of the Transportation Building forms the effective southward accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition, may be seen in all its glory.

The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas-reliefs and mural paintings, the entire feature forming a rich and beautiful, yet quiet, color climax, for it is treated in leaf and called the Golden Door.

The remainder of the architectural composition falls into a just relation of contrast with the highly wrought entrance, and is duly quiet and modest, though very broad in treatment. It consists of a continuous arcade with subordinated colonnade and entablature. Numerous minor entrances are from time to time pierced in the walls, and with them are grouped terraces, seats, drinking fountains and statues.

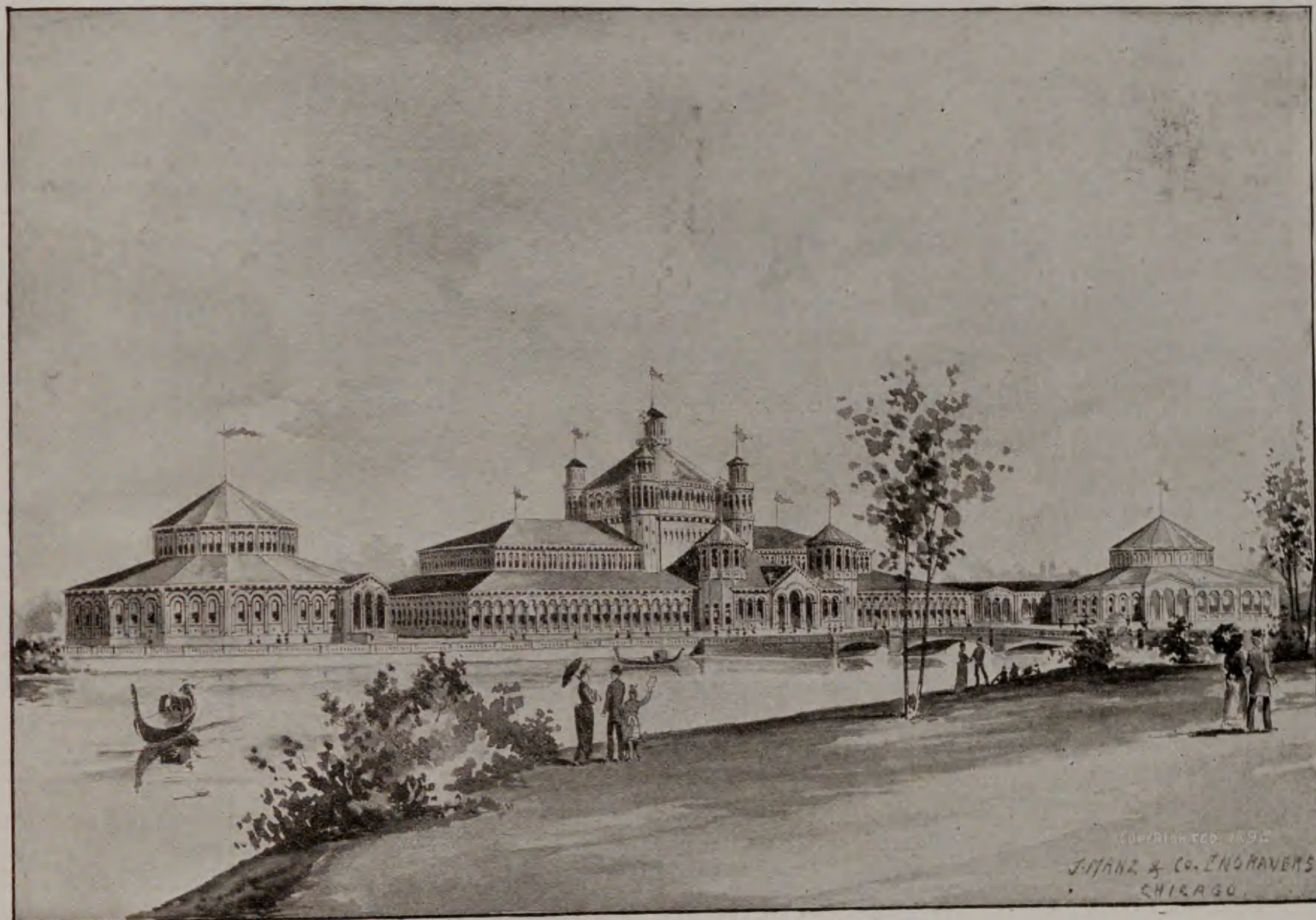
The interior of the building is treated much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The roof is therefore in three divisions. The middle one rises much higher than the others, and its walls are pierced to form a beautiful arched clearstory. The cupola, placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground, is reached by eight elevators. These elevators of themselves naturally form a part of the Transportation exhibit, and as they also carry passengers to galleries at various stages of height, a fine view of the interior of the building may easily be obtained. The main galleries of this building, because of the abundant elevator facilities, prove quite accessible to visitors.

The main building of the Transportation exhibit measures 960 feet front by 250 feet deep. From this extends westward to Stony Island avenue an enormous annex, covering about nine acres. This is one story only in height. In it may be seen the more bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue or nave the visitor may see facing each other scores of locomotive engines, highly polished, and rendering the perspective effect of the nave both exceedingly novel and striking. Add to the effect of the exhibits the architectural impression given by a long vista of richly ornamented colonnade, and it may easily be seen that the interior of the Transportation Building is one of the most impressive of the exposition.

The Transportation exhibits naturally include everything, of whatsoever name or sort, devoted to the purpose of transportation, and range from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash conveyor to a balloon or carrier pigeon. Technically this exhibit includes everything comprised in class G of the official classification. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, are the architects.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

**T**HE Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. The extreme length of the building is 1,100 feet and the width 200 feet. It is located to the northward of the United States Government Building.

In the Central portion is the general Fisheries exhibit. In one of the polygonal buildings is the Angling exhibit and in the other the Aquaria. The exterior of the building is Spanish-Romanesque, which contrasts agreeably in appearance with that of the other buildings.

To the close observer the exterior of the building cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting, for the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, exerted all his ingenuity in arranging innumerable forms of capitals, modillions, brackets, cornices and other ornamental details, using only fish and other sea forms for his motive of design. The roof of the building is of old Spanish tile, and the side walls of pleasing color. The cost is about \$200,000.

In the center of the polygonal building is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a basin or pool 26 feet wide, from which rises a towering mass of rocks, covered with moss and lichens. From clefts and crevices in the rocks crystal streams of water gush and drop to the masses of reeds, rushes, and ornamental semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool gorgeous gold fishes,

goldenides, golden tench, and other fishes disport. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of Aquaria may be viewed. These are ten in number and have a capacity of 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each.

Passing out of the rotunda, a great corridor or arcade is reached, where on one hand can be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks, and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 1,500 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or arcade is about 15 feet wide. The glass fronts of the Aquaria are in length about 575 feet and have 3,000 square feet of surface.

The total water capacity of the Aquaria, exclusive of reservoirs, is 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons. This weighs 1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons. Of this amount about 40,000 gallons is devoted to the marine exhibit. In the entire salt-water circulation, including reservoirs, there are about 80,000 gallons. The pumping and distributing plant for the Marine Aquaria is constructed of vulcanite. The pumps are in duplicate, and each has a capacity of 3,000 gallons per hour. The supply of sea-water was secured by evaporating the necessary quantity at the Wood's Holl station of the United States Fish Commission to about one-fifth its bulk, thus reducing both quantity and weight for transportation about 80 per cent. The fresh water required to restore it to its proper density was supplied from Lake Michigan.





## THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

**A**MONG a great number of sketches submitted in competition for this building by women from all over the land, the President of the Board of Lady Managers quickly discovered in the sketch submitted by Miss Sophia G. Hayden that harmony of grouping and gracefulness of details which indicate the architectural scholar, and to her was awarded the first prize of a thousand dollars, and also the execution of the design.

Directly in front of the building the lagoon takes the form of a bay, about 400 feet in width. From the center of this bay a grand landing and staircase leads to a terrace six feet above the water. Crossing this terrace other staircases give access to the ground four feet above, on which about 100 feet back, the building is situated. The first terrace is designed in artistic flower beds and low shrubs. The principal facade has an extreme length of 400 feet, the depth of the building being half this distance. Italian renaissance being the style selected.

The first story is raised about ten feet from the ground line, and a wide staircase leads to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance, with an open colonnade in the second story, is finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions have each an open colonnade added above the main cornice. Here are located the Hanging Gardens.

A lobby 40 feet wide leads into the open rotunda, 70x65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and protected by a richly ornamented skylight. This rotunda is surrounded by a two-story open arcade, as delicate and chaste in design as the exterior, the whole having a thoroughly Italian courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On the first floor are located, on the left hand a model hospital; on the right a model kindergarten; each occupying 80x60 feet.

The whole floor of the south pavilion is devoted to the retrospective exhibit; the one on the north to reform work and charity organization. Each of these floors is 80x200 feet. The curtain opposite the main front contains the Library, Bureau of Information, records, etc.

In the second story are located ladies' parlors, committee-rooms and dressing-rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion incloses the great assembly-room and club-room. The first of these is provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contains the model kitchen, refreshment rooms, reception rooms, etc.

The building is encased with "staff," the same material used on the rest of the buildings, and as it stands with its mellow, decorated walls bathed in the bright sunshine, the women of the country are justly proud of the result.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## MINES AND MINING BUILDING.

**L**OCATED at the southern extremity of the western lagoon or lake, and between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, is the Mines and Mining Building. This building is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and the architect is S. S. Beman, of Chicago. Its architecture has its inspiration in early Italian renaissance, with which sufficient liberty is taken to invest the building with the animation that should characterize a great general Exposition. There is a decided French spirit pervading the exterior design, but it is kept well subordinated. In plan it is simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet-rooms, etc. On each of the four sides of the building are placed the entrances, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, start broad flights of easy stairs leading to the galleries. The galleries are 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, and are lighted on the sides by large windows, and from above by a high clear story extending around the building.

The main fronts look southward on the great Central Court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island gorgeous with flowers. These prin-

cipal fronts display enormous arched entrances, richly embellished with sculptural decorations emblematic of mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts are large, square pavilions, surmounted by low domes, which mark the four corners of the building, and are lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries.

Between the main entrance and the pavilions, are richly decorated arcades, forming an open loggia on the ground floor, and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level, which commands a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades are each 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and from them is had access to the building at numerous points. These loggias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the Mining Exhibit and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The loggia ceilings will be heavily coffered, and richly decorated in plaster and color. The ornamentation is massed at the prominent points of the facade. The exterior presents a massive, though graceful appearance.



# THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.



## THE FORESTRY BUILDING.

ITS dimensions are 200 by 500 feet. To a remarkable degree its architecture is of the rustic order. On all four sides of the building is a veranda, supporting the roof of which is a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree trunks each 25 feet in length, one of them from 16 to 20 inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks are left in their natural state, with bark undisturbed. They are contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union and by foreign countries, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The sides of the building are constructed of slabs with the bark removed. The window frames are treated in the same rustic manner as is the rest of the building. The main entrances are elaborately finished in different

kinds of wood, the material and workmanship being contributed by several prominent lumber associations. The roof is thatched with tan and other barks. The visitor can make no mistake as to the kinds of tree-trunks which form the colonnade, for he will see upon each a tablet upon which is inscribed the common and scientific name, the State or country from which the trunk was contributed, and other pertinent information, such as the approximate quantity of such timber in the region whence it came. Surmounting the corners of the veranda and extending all around the building are numerous flagstuffs bearing the colors, coats of arms, etc., of the nations and States represented in the exhibits inside.

## THE NAVAL EXHIBIT.

UNIQUE among the other exhibits is that made by the United States Naval Department. It is in a structure which, to all outward appearance, is a faithful full-sized model of one of the new coast-line battleships. This imitation battleship of 1893 is erected on piling on the Lake front in the northeast portion of Jackson Park. It is surrounded by water and has the appearance of being moored to a wharf. The structure has all the fittings that belong to the actual ship, such as guns, turrets, torpedo tubes, torpedo nets and booms, with masts, anchors, chain cables, davits, awnings, deck fittings, etc., etc., together with all appliances for working the same. Officers, seamen, mechanics and marines are detailed by the Navy Department during the Exposition, and the discipline and mode of life on our naval vessels are completely shown. The detail of men is not, however, as great as the complement of the actual ship. The crew gives certain drills, especially boat, torpedo, and gun drills, as in a vessel of war.

The dimensions of the structure are those of the actual battleship, to wit: length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches; and from the water line to the top of the main deck, 12 feet. Centrally placed on this deck is a superstructure 8

feet high with a hammock berthing on the same 7 feet high, and above these are the bridge, chart-house, and the boats.

At the forward end of the superstructure there is a cone-shaped tower, called the "military mast," near the top of which are placed two circular "tops" as receptacles for sharpshooters. Rapid-firing guns are mounted in each of these tops. The height from the water line to the summit of this military mast is 76 feet, and above is placed a flagstaff for signaling.

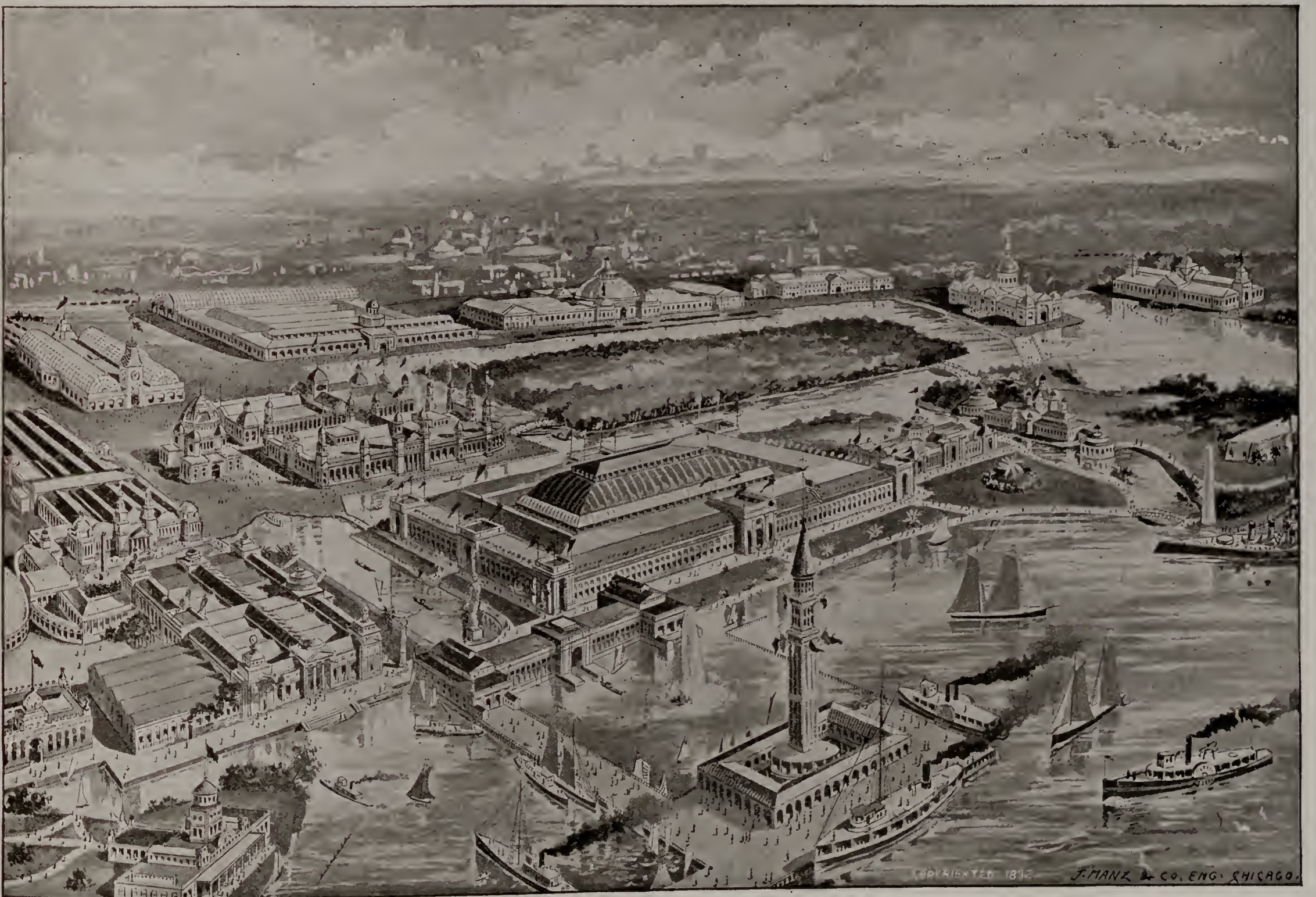
The battery mounted comprise four 13-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; eight 8-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; four 6-inch breech-loading rifle cannon; twenty 6-pounder rapid-firing guns; six 1-pound rapid-firing guns; two Gatling guns, and six torpedo tubes or torpedo guns. All of these are placed and mounted respectively as in the genuine battleships.

On the starboard side of the ship is shown the torpedo protection net, stretching the entire length of the vessel. Steam launches and cutters ride at the booms, and all the outward appearances of a real ship of war is imitated.



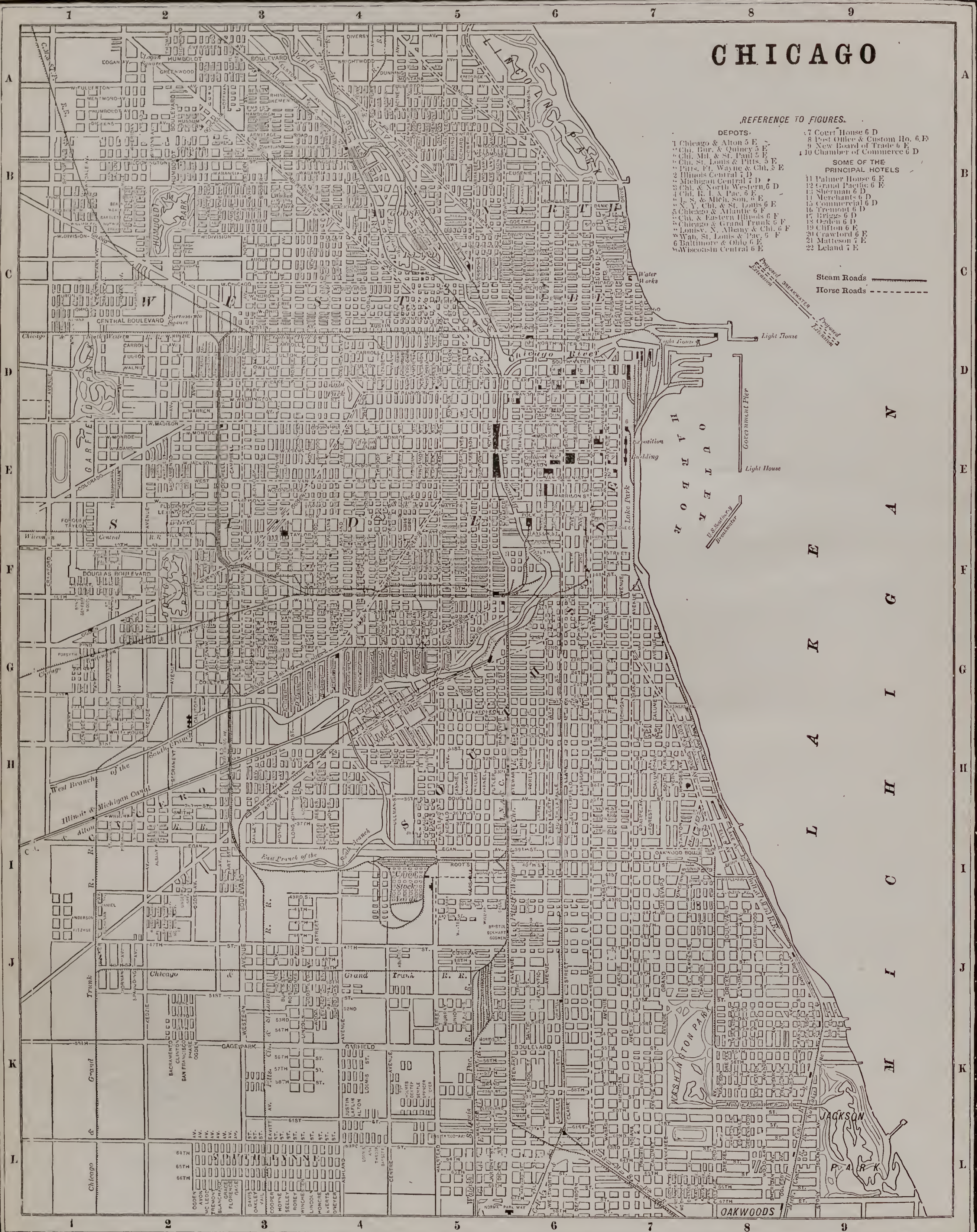


PROSPECTUS OF THE LAGOON,  
LOOKING ACROSS THE GRAND BASIN.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW—THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.























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